

PAIN
AGAINST HEADACHE
AND TOOTHACHE

FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 9, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

L. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.

JERUSALEM TEL. AVIV

London Association

Ben-Zur (London) Ltd.

Advice • Planning • Underwriting

PRICE: 300 PRUTA

VOL. XXXV, No. 2848

Iraq Quiet; Soviet M.D.'s Treat Kassem

BAGHDAD. — Complete calm returned to Baghdad yesterday 24 hours after the attempt on the life of Premier Abdul Karim Kassem.

Gen. Kassem, who was hit three times by bullets fired by a would-be assassin on Wednesday, is in "good health and enjoying a complete rest," according to a medical bulletin.

It was reported that Russian doctors are at Kassem's bedside. The Iraqi poet, Mohammed-Mehdi Jawahiri, writing in the evening newspaper "Al Rai al Am," said the Premier's driver was killed in the attack. The poet said he visited the 40-year-old leader in hospital and saw his car at the gate of the building, riddled with 43 bullets.

The Premier is still in hospital, but a Defence Ministry spokesman said he may leave today.

Bone Fracture
The medical bulletin said the upper part of his left arm was put in a plaster cast as the result of a bone fracture. The fracture was caused by two bullets which entered from behind the left shoulder.

The bulletin also said he suffered a flesh wound on the palm of his right hand.

Schools in the city were shut as a sign of thanksgiving, but shops and offices were open and newspapers and transport were normal.

There have been no incidents in Baghdad or elsewhere.

Armoured cars, stationed at strategic points throughout Baghdad Wednesday night, were withdrawn from most parts of the capital, and few troops were to be seen.

Curfew Extended
At the same time, the curfew was extended by three hours, and now starts at 6 p.m. instead of 9 p.m., lasting until 5 a.m.

A ban on meetings of more than five persons, proclaimed after the assassination attempt, was still in force. But, despite the order, calm crowds gathered at the scene of the shooting.

There were still no reports as to the identity of the assassin or whether he had been detained. Kassem was on his normal daily drive to his home when he was shot. He was unharmed except for a single bodyguard.

(UPI, Reuters)

Main Topic in Nazareth
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAZARETH. — The attempted assassination of the Iraqi Prime Minister was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafes to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. They pointed to the fact that the assassin was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Local Communists, on the other hand, blame the Nazis and the "Liberals" in Iraq.

ISRAEL UPS PAYMENT TO U.N. AID FUNDS

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Israel announced to the U.N. special pledging conference yesterday that it is increasing its contribution to the expanded programme of technical assistance and the U.N. Special Fund.

Miss Havah Harel, who represented Israel at the 28-member conference, said that Israel's contribution to the Special Fund for aid to under-developed countries is being increased this year from \$15,000 to \$45,000 and that its contribution to the Technical Assistance programme will rise from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

ISRAELI ARAB TALKS
The Israeli Arab League, which was organized by the Communists in Iraq, was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafes to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. They pointed to the fact that the assassin was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Local Communists, on the other hand, blame the Nazis and the "Liberals" in Iraq.

ISRAELI ARAB TALKS
The Israeli Arab League, which was organized by the Communists in Iraq, was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafes to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. They pointed to the fact that the assassin was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Local Communists, on the other hand, blame the Nazis and the "Liberals" in Iraq.

ISRAELI ARAB TALKS
The Israeli Arab League, which was organized by the Communists in Iraq, was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafes to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. They pointed to the fact that the assassin was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Local Communists, on the other hand, blame the Nazis and the "Liberals" in Iraq.

ISRAELI ARAB TALKS
The Israeli Arab League, which was organized by the Communists in Iraq, was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafes to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. They pointed to the fact that the assassin was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Local Communists, on the other hand, blame the Nazis and the "Liberals" in Iraq.

ISRAELI ARAB TALKS
The Israeli Arab League, which was organized by the Communists in Iraq, was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafes to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. They pointed to the fact that the assassin was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Local Communists, on the other hand, blame the Nazis and the "Liberals" in Iraq.

ISRAELI ARAB TALKS
The Israeli Arab League, which was organized by the Communists in Iraq, was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafes to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. They pointed to the fact that the assassin was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Local Communists, on the other hand, blame the Nazis and the "Liberals" in Iraq.

ISRAELI ARAB TALKS
The Israeli Arab League, which was organized by the Communists in Iraq, was on Thursday the main talk in this predominantly Arab-populated town.

The residents, who usually gather in cafes to gossip and discuss political affairs, believe that the assassination was organized by the Communists in Iraq. They pointed to the fact that the assassin was not caught because he was helped by a well-organized group.

Nasser Says He Wants U.N. Group for Palestine Talks

The appointment of a special U.N. commission to discuss the settlement of all outstanding issues between Israel and the Arab countries was proposed on Thursday by the U.A.R. President, Abdul Nasser, at an interview in Cairo with an Associated Press correspondent.

In reply to a question on the U.A.R. stand in the Suez Canal dispute, Nasser said that free passage for Israel through the Canal must be discussed together with the questions of the repatriation of Arab refugees, the internationalization of Jerusalem and the restoration of Israel's borders on the basis of the 1947 U.N. resolution.

The A.P. interview with Nasser was broadcast yesterday over Radio Paris and other radio networks.

Questioned regarding Nasser's statement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said "it was hard to say what Nasser is getting at."

The spokesman pointed out that there had been a U.N. Commission in existence for the last 11 years, but its work broke down because of Arab refusal to cooperate with it.

Israel's Constant Offer
For the last 11 years Israel has offered to negotiate with each and every one of the Arab states, and the offer was invariably rejected, he said.

The spokesman added that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he is, let him say so," he said.

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only.

Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

What Nasser seems to be trying to do, the spokesman added, was to offer negotiations on his terms, and he is doing this "in a desperate effort to entangle himself from the Suez scandal, which has just been so effectively exposed at the U.N. General Assembly."

NOT STARTLING
WASHINGTON (INA). — State Department officials said after a study of Nasser's proposal that they saw no startling or new element introduced into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The spokesman said that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he is, let him say so," he said.

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only.

Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

What Nasser seems to be trying to do, the spokesman added, was to offer negotiations on his terms, and he is doing this "in a desperate effort to entangle himself from the Suez scandal, which has just been so effectively exposed at the U.N. General Assembly."

NOT STARTLING
WASHINGTON (INA). — State Department officials said after a study of Nasser's proposal that they saw no startling or new element introduced into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The spokesman said that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he is, let him say so," he said.

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only.

Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

What Nasser seems to be trying to do, the spokesman added, was to offer negotiations on his terms, and he is doing this "in a desperate effort to entangle himself from the Suez scandal, which has just been so effectively exposed at the U.N. General Assembly."

NOT STARTLING
WASHINGTON (INA). — State Department officials said after a study of Nasser's proposal that they saw no startling or new element introduced into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The spokesman said that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he is, let him say so," he said.

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only.

Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

What Nasser seems to be trying to do, the spokesman added, was to offer negotiations on his terms, and he is doing this "in a desperate effort to entangle himself from the Suez scandal, which has just been so effectively exposed at the U.N. General Assembly."

NOT STARTLING
WASHINGTON (INA). — State Department officials said after a study of Nasser's proposal that they saw no startling or new element introduced into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The spokesman said that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he is, let him say so," he said.

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only.

Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

What Nasser seems to be trying to do, the spokesman added, was to offer negotiations on his terms, and he is doing this "in a desperate effort to entangle himself from the Suez scandal, which has just been so effectively exposed at the U.N. General Assembly."

NOT STARTLING
WASHINGTON (INA). — State Department officials said after a study of Nasser's proposal that they saw no startling or new element introduced into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The spokesman said that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he is, let him say so," he said.

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only.

Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

What Nasser seems to be trying to do, the spokesman added, was to offer negotiations on his terms, and he is doing this "in a desperate effort to entangle himself from the Suez scandal, which has just been so effectively exposed at the U.N. General Assembly."

NOT STARTLING
WASHINGTON (INA). — State Department officials said after a study of Nasser's proposal that they saw no startling or new element introduced into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The spokesman said that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he is, let him say so," he said.

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only.

Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

What Nasser seems to be trying to do, the spokesman added, was to offer negotiations on his terms, and he is doing this "in a desperate effort to entangle himself from the Suez scandal, which has just been so effectively exposed at the U.N. General Assembly."

NOT STARTLING
WASHINGTON (INA). — State Department officials said after a study of Nasser's proposal that they saw no startling or new element introduced into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The spokesman said that the question is whether Nasser recognizes Israel and whether he is prepared to make peace with it. "If he is, let him say so," he said.

Israel on its part has always been ready and is ready now to meet Nasser at any time and any place, the spokesman said. But these negotiations must be open and fair, and cannot be held on Nasser's terms only.

Each side must come to the negotiations and be free to state its case frankly.

Tory Win with Increased Majority Seen in First 111 Returns of British Election

Labour Ousted from 4 Seats

A Conservative victory with an increased majority in yesterday's British General Election was predicted by Reuters early this morning. The first 111 results to be announced showed a net Tory gain of three seats, and that incumbent M.P.'s increased their majorities.

The Conservatives "more so" than Labour.

The state of the parties at 1.45 a.m. (local time) was: Conservatives and their allies 35 seats, Labour 31, Liberals 2. Results still to come in—328.

At this stage the Conservatives had gained four at the expense of Labour, but lost one to the Liberals. The overall swing in favour of the Tories was then estimated to be 1.3 per cent.

Liberals' Surprise
An early surprise was provided by the results from Devon North, in the West Country of England. In this one-time stronghold of the Liberal Party, which has been in Conservative hands for many years, the Liberal candidate, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, won by a majority of 500.

The previous Conservative majority here was 5,228. The Fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, came bottom of the poll in a four-cornered fight in Kensington North, losing his deposit. The winner was a West Indian doctor who stood for Labour.

The poll was very heavy, some observers estimating it had exceeded the 84 per cent of the electorate who voted in 1955.

First Result!
The first result to be declared showed a small increase in the Conservative majority over Labour. It was in Billericay, Essex, where Mr. E.L. Gardner increased his majority from 4,206 to 4,822 despite the intervention of a Liberal candidate who finished a bad third.

Labour had been expected to gain in this particular constituency.

The second result to be declared showed an increase in the Labour majority in Salford East.

The Conservative member was returned in Cheltenham, his majority over Labour increasing from 5,597 to 5,975.

Wide interest was shown in the results, and despite the running commentary available over the radio and television, large crowds waited outside every Town Hall, while in London a vast throng gathered in the illuminated Trafalgar Square, good-humouredly cheering alternate results.

The rush of voters in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Nehru: Will Resist Chinese Advance

NEW DELHI (UPI). — Premier Jawaharlal Nehru declared yesterday that any attempt by China to extend its holdings in North-eastern India and Eastern Kashmir will be "fully resisted."

Mr. Nehru told his monthly news conference, however, that India has no intention of using military force to drive the Communists out of the territory they now hold — notably the Indian border post at Longju and parts of the Ladakh district of Eastern Kashmir.

"We will deal on the political level," he said.

The Premier said Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's latest note introduced a "welcome, friendly improvement in tone" to exchanges between the two nations, even though it contributed nothing to a solution of their differences.

Hopes for Friendship
The Chinese note, acknowledging the greetings Mr. Nehru sent to Peking last Thursday on the 10th anniversary of the Communist regime, merely expressed hope for "growing friendship" between the two countries.

Mr. Nehru said he could not confirm speculation that the moderate tone of Mr. Chou's note was inspired by advice given by Soviet Premier Khrushchev during his recent visit to Peking. He did say, however, that "Khrushchev is a great personality, and he has helped us to see things in a new light."

The Premier said he has received "one or two friendly letters" recently from President Eisenhower, but that he contained no new proposals.

MOON GOES BEYOND
MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet moon rocket Lunik III is still on its set course, the Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday evening.

The agency said the interplanetary station was passing round the moon had left its gravitational field and was nearing the point of furthest distance from the earth.

The Tass statement said "the automatic interplanetary station at 20.00 hours Moscow Time (7 p.m. Israel Time) today was in the Serpens constellation, having a direct elevation of 18 hours 36 minutes and a declination of minus 5 degrees 48 minutes."

"By that time the automatic interplanetary station was 448,000 kilometres from the earth and 235,000 kilometres from the moon."

Speed Dropping
The moon at that time was in the constellation Sagittarius (elevation 18 hours 32 minutes, declination minus 17 degrees 48 minutes), the statement added.

Tass reported the rocket's speed "is falling continuously and was 500 metres per second at 20.00 hours today."

The interplanetary station will now move in a plane almost perpendicular to that of the lunar orbit.

"It will revolve around the earth along an elongated ellipse with an apogee of 470,000 km. perigee of 40,000 km. and rotation period of about 15 days."

The station's scientific equipment, thermal regulation and power supply systems continue to function normally.

The next transmission of data will be from 17.00 to 18.00 hours Moscow time (4.5 p.m. Israel Time) on October 9."

41 Jailed in Tangiers
For Bid to Emigrate

CASABLANCA (INA). — All 41 Jews charged with seeking to emigrate illegally or having helped organize illegal migration were sentenced to various jail terms at rapid-fire trials held October 5 and 6 in Tangiers, it was reported from there on Thursday.

Two men arrested some months ago by the Moroccan authorities were given a year's jail term each and ordered to pay 250,000 Moroccan francs — considered heavy fines.

The others brought to court — which dealt with the defendants in rather arbitrary fashion — received sentences ranging from six months suspended terms to six months imprisonment.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.

General Farid arrived here on Wednesday for talks with the Egyptian Government on distribution of the Nile waters.

This was announced yesterday by the Sudanese Information Minister, Major-General Farid, after a meeting with Abdul Nasser.



MACMILLAN

Khrushchev Mocks the U.S. On Trans-Siberian Tour

LONDON (UPI). — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, whose return trip from Peking is turning into a minor barn-storming tour, arrived yesterday in Krasnoyarsk from Irkutsk, Siberia, Radio Moscow reported.

The broadcast said Mr. Khrushchev was greeted by "tens of thousands of people" carrying posters pledging that the Siberians would fulfil the current seven-year plan ahead of schedule.

Radio Moscow also broadcast extracts of Mr. Khrushchev's speech made at Vladivostok on Tuesday.

The Premier said that the Soviet Union intends to create a system of pooling automobiles unlike the "capitalist" system where "people argue this is a lousy car but at least it is my own."

"It is not our aim to compete with Americans in the production of vast numbers of cars," he declared. "In our country cars will be used more rationally than in America. Taxi pools will be widely developed where people will obtain cars when needed but this is my own."

"Why should one rack one's brains over where to put the car, why be bothered with it?" Mr. Khrushchev asked. In his wide-ranging speech, Mr. Khrushchev disclosed he had been getting out again to talk to the man-in-the-street.

He asked one woman walking with her children how things were, and she replied: "We are glad of the good fortune of meeting you. Footwear, fabrics, milk and many other goods have been rushed to the shops for your visit. Come and see us more often. The housewife also told him that there was usually plenty."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israel Seeks \$80,000 In A-Energy Aid

JERUSALEM Post Correspondent

P.A.R.I.S. — Israel's Atomic Energy Commission has applied to the International Atomic Agency for \$80,000 in technical aid, it was revealed here by Mrs. Shalhevet Freier, Israel representative at the atomic conference in Vienna.

Israel has asked for a cobalt bomb and aid in 47 research projects. The chances for meeting Israel's request are considered good. Egypt has already been accorded aid to the value of \$100,000.

The Board of Governors of the Atomic Agency has deferred a decision on an Egyptian proposal to set up a regional atomic agency centre in Cairo. Israel opposed the choice of a country to which its neighbour is barred free access.

AGAINST... AGAINST... AGAINST...

See Page 4

AGAINST... AGAINST... AGAINST...

See Page 4

AGAINST... AGAINST... AGAINST...

See Page 4

AGAINST... AGAINST... AGAINST...

See Page 4

AGAINST... AGAINST... AGAINST...

See Page 4

AGAINST... AGAINST... AGAINST...

See Page 4

AGAINST

Today's Postbag

The Weather
FORECAST: Fair.

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	64	68	72	76
Tel Aviv	66	70	74	78
Ramat Gan	68	72	76	80
Haifa	62	66	70	74
Be'er Sheva	60	64	68	72
Dimona	58	62	66	70
Yotvata	56	60	64	68
Arava	54	58	62	66

ARRIVALS
Dr. T. Brosh, the Income Tax Commissioner, after attending the International Fiscal Association Congress in Madrid (by El Al).
Prof. A. Robinson, head of the Department of Mathematics at the Hebrew University, from Poland, where he lectured at an international symposium held in Warsaw.
Dr. Max Brod, from a visit to several European countries (by K.L.M.).
Mr. S. Van Rens, a Food and Agriculture Organization expert, to serve as adviser on food marketing (by K.L.M.).
Mr. Samuel Schneider, of Warsaw, to attend a conference on a private visit (by R.E.A.).
Mr. Joseph Rabin, Chairman, U.S. Division, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Rabin, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rabin, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Zimmerman, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Harold Kaplan, New York, to tour Israel under U.S.A. auspices.

DEPARTURES

Aluf-Mishne Katriel Salmon, to take up his post as Israel Minister to South Africa (by El Al).
Mr. B. Bloch, chief engineer of the Nesher Cement Works, to depart for the establishment of cement plants.
DAMAGE estimated at IL7,000 was caused yesterday by a blaze on a farm near Yotvata. A shed with 30 tons of straw was destroyed. Half a dozen cows, killed by the fire for five hours, they saved all the cows and prevented the fire from spreading to the fields.
A DOZEN children aged between six and 12 years were detained by police in Tel Aviv on Wednesday after being caught throwing stones at trains passing near their homes. Two of the eldest were released on bond and the others were taken to the police with their parents.

Jealousy Slaying Not A Work Accident

A man who is killed on his way to work by a jealous husband cannot receive compensation as the victim of a work accident.
This was decided yesterday by the Court of Appeals of the National Insurance Institute, in rejecting a claim for compensation by the heirs of Ahmed Halli, a teacher at the Government school in Khurfeleh village. Halli was killed in June 1958 while on his way to work by Mahmud Faur, who suspected Halli of having made advances to his wife.
The Court of Appeals upheld the view of the National Insurance Institute that while Halli had, indeed, been killed on the way to work, the circumstances had no connection with his work as a teacher.

BIRAN FOR U.S.

Dr. Abraham Biran, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Armistice Affairs Division and former Israel Consul-General in Los Angeles, is leaving today for a six-week lecture tour in the U.S. on behalf of Israel Bonds. On his way back Dr. Biran is to be the guest-speaker at the annual Jewish National Fund conference of England and Northern Ireland.

ERICH (Amnon) KATZENSTEIN

are happy to announce the birth of a
SON
brother to Liora.
The Brits Milah will take place at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, October 15, 1963 at the Eliaha Hospital on Mt. Carmel, Haifa.
Please regard this as a personal invitation.

OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO MORDECHAI HURT

on the passing away of his beloved
FATHER
The Management and Staff of Paz Chemicals Ltd.
With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved brother and brother-in-law
Oskar Horner
The funeral will leave from the Asuta Hospital at 1 p.m. today.
Ernest Oskar, Brother in New York, The Blum and Mehr Families, Tel Aviv.

Prof. Shimon (Fritz) Bodenheimer

who died in London recently, will take place today at the Sanhedria Cemetery in Jerusalem at 12 noon.
Funeral will leave from Tzvi Shalom College at 11.30 a.m.
The Bereaved Family

Physician Honoured for Aiding Wounded under Jordanian Fire

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV.—Dr. Karl Binder, 52, of Kfar Haim, who is a Kupat Holim district physician, on Thursday received the gratitude of the Chief of Staff and the Acting O.C. Central Command for administering aid to a wounded man under fire from Jordan positions, near Kibbutz Had Hanna, south of the Yarmouk River, on the second day of Rosh Hashana.

2 Escape Bruised In 'Miracle' Accident

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
Miracles still happen: this was the first comment of a senior Jerusalem police officer on Thursday after hearing the details of a traffic accident yesterday in which two men were slightly injured in the German Colony in Jerusalem.
The driver, Mr. Katriel Levin, 44, of Ramat Yitzhak, was engaged to bring a large printing press to the Government Printer in Jerusalem. He was accompanied by Mr. Moshe Varasano, 40, of Tel Aviv.
At 7 a.m., when the television truck passed the David Building and began to descend the steep decline, Mr. Levin felt his brakes "going." He called to Mr. Varasano: "We've had it."
Mr. Varasano promptly opened the rear door of the truck and jumped, somersaulting several times before he picked himself up, bruised but otherwise unharmed.

Goldston Posts IL 10,000 Bond

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV.—Philip Alan Goldston, 38, who arrived two weeks ago from England, on Thursday posted a IL10,000 bond in the District Court here.
He had been instructed to do so by the Supreme Court the day before as a condition for staying his arrest or extradition to the country. Mr. Goldston, a textile merchant, came here after jumping bail in England. He was declared bankrupt early this year. He applied for the order nisi after his tourist visa had been cancelled.
The bond was supplied by his brother-in-law and is in the form of a mortgage on the latter's home in Ramat Gan. Publication of his name was banned by the court.
Mr. Goldston told an *Itim* correspondent that he wanted to settle in Israel and would accept any job offered him. "At the moment I don't have a penny, but as soon as I save some money I will pay back all my creditors in full," he said.

'Disabled' Group List Under Letter 'Shin'

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
The Shin Hanukkah Vilnig Group (Faction of the Disabled and Holocaust Victims) was given the right to use the letter "Shin" for its Knesset election list designation in an agreement reached with the Central Elections Committee at the Supreme Court on Thursday.
The group had appealed against the Committee's decision assigning it the combination "Lamed-Resh." The Committee had also objected to the use of the word "Faction" in the group's name, but the judges pointed out that it could not substitute "organization" for this because there is already another association which goes by that name.

Settler Jailed For Sit-Down Strike

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV.—Magistrate B. Koronovod on Thursday sentenced a settler from Moshav Pedaya to 27 days in prison after the settler refused to end the sit-down strike that his wife and six children have been conducting in the Tamar Passage here.
The defendant, Zion Bahni, is protesting the Jewish Agency's refusal to provide steady employment for his trial and a flat in the Tel Gaborim quarter. He claimed that because of his poor health he could not make a go of his farm and "instead of my milking my cows they've been milking me."
Bahni refused all the Magistrate's suggestions for compromise, but he has agreed to call off his strike as a condition for the postponement of the hearing in order to permit him to get a lawyer.

LA. PIONEER WOMEN LYDIA AIRPORT

A group of 80 Pioneer Women from Los Angeles arrived on Wednesday night for a four-day visit. They were received yesterday by Mrs. Rachel Ben-Zvi at Beit Hasekhe.
Elections
(Continued from Page One)
to be patted, indicated his famous V-sign.
The London Stock Exchange continued to show confidence in a Government victory. Stock shares a barometer of investment feeling in view of Labour's intention to re-nationalize it if elected—showed gains of up to three shillings. Other industrial shares followed suit.
Financial experts interpreted this as reflecting the latest swing to the Conservatives in the final public opinion polls.
At the start of the election campaign, all the polls gave the Government a strong lead. As polling day approached, they suggested a steady narrowing of the gap. But on the latest showing the Conservatives were still at least one percentage point ahead. If this estimate is fulfilled—and many people scorn public opinion polls—Mr. Macmillan's Government would return to power with a small working majority.
At the dissolution of Parliament, the state of the parties was: Conservatives and allies 243, Labour 281, Liberals 45—a Conservative majority of 58.

OUR BEST WISHES TO K. L. M. ON THEIR 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Marco Messeri & Sons
TRAVEL AND TOURIST OFFICE
241 Albany Road, Tel Aviv.

Grand 4TH WEEK OF THE GRAND COMET TAKE OFF ON "RIEF"

"WE ARE THIEVES"
(I SOLITI IGNOTI)
Starring: VITTORIO GASSMAN MARCELLO MASTROIANNI RENATO SALVATORI
International prize winner at the film festivals of: Venice, Locarno, Saint Sebastian, and Italy winner of the American "Oscar."
TWO HOURS OF SIDE-SPLITTING LAUGHTER at the MEDALOR Cinema



Philip Goldston (left) appeared in Tel Aviv District Court yesterday with his attorney, Mr. Amital Divon, to put up a IL10,000 bond as requested by the Supreme Court. He wants to become an Israeli citizen but the Minister of the Interior objects. He is wanted in London for jumping bail.

Goldston Posts IL 10,000 Bond

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV.—Philip Alan Goldston, 38, who arrived two weeks ago from England, on Thursday posted a IL10,000 bond in the District Court here.
He had been instructed to do so by the Supreme Court the day before as a condition for staying his arrest or extradition to the country. Mr. Goldston, a textile merchant, came here after jumping bail in England. He was declared bankrupt early this year. He applied for the order nisi after his tourist visa had been cancelled.
The bond was supplied by his brother-in-law and is in the form of a mortgage on the latter's home in Ramat Gan. Publication of his name was banned by the court.
Mr. Goldston told an *Itim* correspondent that he wanted to settle in Israel and would accept any job offered him. "At the moment I don't have a penny, but as soon as I save some money I will pay back all my creditors in full," he said.

Disabled' Group List Under Letter 'Shin'

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
The Shin Hanukkah Vilnig Group (Faction of the Disabled and Holocaust Victims) was given the right to use the letter "Shin" for its Knesset election list designation in an agreement reached with the Central Elections Committee at the Supreme Court on Thursday.
The group had appealed against the Committee's decision assigning it the combination "Lamed-Resh." The Committee had also objected to the use of the word "Faction" in the group's name, but the judges pointed out that it could not substitute "organization" for this because there is already another association which goes by that name.

Settler Jailed For Sit-Down Strike

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV.—Magistrate B. Koronovod on Thursday sentenced a settler from Moshav Pedaya to 27 days in prison after the settler refused to end the sit-down strike that his wife and six children have been conducting in the Tamar Passage here.
The defendant, Zion Bahni, is protesting the Jewish Agency's refusal to provide steady employment for his trial and a flat in the Tel Gaborim quarter. He claimed that because of his poor health he could not make a go of his farm and "instead of my milking my cows they've been milking me."
Bahni refused all the Magistrate's suggestions for compromise, but he has agreed to call off his strike as a condition for the postponement of the hearing in order to permit him to get a lawyer.

LA. PIONEER WOMEN LYDIA AIRPORT

A group of 80 Pioneer Women from Los Angeles arrived on Wednesday night for a four-day visit. They were received yesterday by Mrs. Rachel Ben-Zvi at Beit Hasekhe.
Elections
(Continued from Page One)
to be patted, indicated his famous V-sign.
The London Stock Exchange continued to show confidence in a Government victory. Stock shares a barometer of investment feeling in view of Labour's intention to re-nationalize it if elected—showed gains of up to three shillings. Other industrial shares followed suit.
Financial experts interpreted this as reflecting the latest swing to the Conservatives in the final public opinion polls.
At the start of the election campaign, all the polls gave the Government a strong lead. As polling day approached, they suggested a steady narrowing of the gap. But on the latest showing the Conservatives were still at least one percentage point ahead. If this estimate is fulfilled—and many people scorn public opinion polls—Mr. Macmillan's Government would return to power with a small working majority.
At the dissolution of Parliament, the state of the parties was: Conservatives and allies 243, Labour 281, Liberals 45—a Conservative majority of 58.

OUR BEST WISHES TO K. L. M. ON THEIR 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Marco Messeri & Sons
TRAVEL AND TOURIST OFFICE
241 Albany Road, Tel Aviv.

Grand 4TH WEEK OF THE GRAND COMET TAKE OFF ON "RIEF"

"WE ARE THIEVES"
(I SOLITI IGNOTI)
Starring: VITTORIO GASSMAN MARCELLO MASTROIANNI RENATO SALVATORI
International prize winner at the film festivals of: Venice, Locarno, Saint Sebastian, and Italy winner of the American "Oscar."
TWO HOURS OF SIDE-SPLITTING LAUGHTER at the MEDALOR Cinema

A-G Regrets 'Deal' Prosecutor Urged

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
The Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohn, yesterday expressed regret over an incident in which his representative suggested to an accused that he plead guilty to a charge of driving a car without a license in return for which the prosecution would drop the charge of forgery.

Employment Service Law Called Deterrent to Immigration

By MACABEE DEAN
JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
The Employment Service Law, which requires "compulsory" recourse to Government-run Labour Exchange, is having a deterrent effect on the immigration to Israel of non-professional persons from English-speaking countries. This is charged by Mr. Sam Levin, General Secretary of the Israel Office of the South African Jewish Federation, which assists South Africans in settling here.

Eshkol Says World Bank Loan Almost Sure

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV.—It is virtually certain that Israel will receive a loan from the World Bank in the magnitude of tens of millions of dollars, Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol said at a press conference at Beit Sektol here yesterday.
Mr. Eshkol was reporting on his trip to the U.S. during which he participated in a conference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
He said that final application for the loan would be approved by the Cabinet. Final action on the application will be taken after the visit to Israel of the Bank's survey group and of its President, Mr. Eugene Black. The Minister disclosed that there were good chances for obtaining a loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank but that no specific plans had been presented to that bank as yet. He also revealed that various U.S. banks and development companies had agreed to grant Israel a \$50-million loan for housing.
Mr. Eshkol also praised the efforts of the American Jewish community to invest in Israel especially by means of Israel Bonds. It is hoped that \$50-\$60 million will be invested in Bonds this year.

Forum for Bible Institute Students

Members of Hovevei Yerushalayim—Friends of Jerusalem—on Monday evening held a forum at the Touring Club for students of the Israel-American Institute of Biblical Studies, which was opened recently in the Capital. The students were welcomed to Jerusalem and their questions about life in Israel were answered by members of the forum.

PAYIS WINNERS

TEL AVIV.—Ticket No. 027197, sold in Tel Aviv, was the first prize of IL20,000 in the draw held here on Thursday. Second prize of IL10,000 was won by No. 21819.
A flat in Tel Aviv was won by holder of ticket No. 702673: a flat in Holon by No. 742840 and one in Haifa by No. 672484.
Holders of tickets whose numbers end with 1, 7, 8 will get IL2.

POPULAR LOAN, 1955

At the 13th drawing of the Popular Loan, 1955, which was held in Jerusalem yesterday, No. 78407 of the second series won IL5,000.
No. 78467 from the first and third series won IL10,000 each. No. 67728 of all three series won IL2,000 each while Nos. 4118 and 12724 of all three series won IL1,000 each.

Jordanians Return 80-Year-Old Woman

An 80-year-old woman, Mrs. Hanna Reviva, was returned to Israel by the Jordanian authorities on Thursday after being detained for a fortnight. She had inadvertently crossed the line into Jordan while walking near her home in the Bokeran quarter of Jerusalem.
Israel had appealed to Jordan to release her immediately after learning of her detention but the Jordanians insisted on holding her until Thursday.

A PRIVATE Chevrolet car

which was stolen in Jerusalem several days ago, was found on Wednesday abandoned on the Masmya-Jerusalem highway. The police are investigating.

WHO IS THE MINISTER?

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
Phonics showing the Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, distributing identity cards to whom were put up on the Tel Aviv buildings on Wednesday and Thursday by the National Religious Party. The caricature implies that the identity cards list them as "Jews."

Former Belgian F.M. Hits Suez Blockade

PORT POLITICAL REPORTER
M. Victor Laroek, the former Belgian Foreign Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade, last week strongly attacked the U.A.R.'s Suez Canal blockade, saying it "is an act of provocation not only against Israel, but also against the U.N. and all the powers guaranteeing the freedom of the seas."
This statement was included in an article by M. Laroek in Belgium's official socialist organ, "Le Peuple," entitled "Arbitrary Actions at Suez." In it he referred to the Suez Canal blockade as a "half-monthly" act of the Inge Toft as "only one of Colonel Nasser's recent arbitrary and illegal decisions."

Chad Mission Now Due on Saturday

The Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that the Chad Mission, which is in French Equatorial Africa, that was due to arrive yesterday had postponed its departure and would instead arrive on Saturday night.
The Chad delegation delayed its departure because Premier Francois Tombalbaye, who is to head it, has been detained at his capital. Other members of the group who are in Paris visited the Israeli Embassy on Thursday. They expressed to the Minister, Mr. Mordechai Schneerson, their desire to discuss during their sojourn in Israel the possibility of establishing trade relations. Chad is interested in selling Israeli meat and in purchasing refrigerators and other manufactured products.

'OUR ECONOMY UNIQUE', ROTARIANS TOLD

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV.—Dr. Ernst Lehmann, Joint General Manager of Bank Leumi, said on Thursday that prospects for economic stability were good in spite of the adverse foreign exchange balance. He was speaking at the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club. "We may have passed the turning point," he stated.
Dr. Lehmann said that the one of the major problems of the Israeli economy, the unique structure of Israel's economy made it viable in spite of all odds. As the outlook seemed to be promising, he said that the situation could improve the favourable trend of Israel's balance of payments be added.

Dr. Meyer I. Ledl and Mrs. Jeannette J. Ledl of the U.S.A.

extended best wishes for a relaxing and friendly 1963 Rosh Hashana, Ramat Gan

THE GREATEST SHOW IN THE COUNTRY

takes place every night at the Tel Aviv Jubilee Exhibition Grounds just behind the Yarkon River Bridge. There you and your kids will find a rich choice of wonderful entertainment: Luna Park, Stage Shows, and Popular Troupes at the Amphitheatre, the "Bidron", a genuine horse cab, camel ride, helicopter trips and an observatory for a close look at the moon; the "wall of death"—and last not least—the "Little Tel Aviv" Night Club.
(Advt.)

BUSINESS DIARY THIS WEEK, Editorial

Israel's Only Trade Weekly P.O.B. 1313, Haifa. against Liberalization of Wheat Imports

Our Answer to the Mapai Chief

On the eve of Rosh Hashana Mapai's chief bragged to the Ha'aretz daily, saying that Mapai mustered more religious members than Hapoel Hamizrachi.
Along with that, he saw fit on that occasion to declare that religious marriage and divorce were needed only for a brief transitional period; that he was opposed to Jewish law as such; that he favoured full support on the Sabbath.
The President of the United States, in his New Year Message to U.S. Jewry, stressed that it was the ancient Bible that had sustained the Jews and that it was from and observance of the Jewish Law that the community amid whom Jews lived derived their strength. The Prime Minister, on the other hand, chose the eve of Rosh Hashana to aim a kick in public at that "ancient faith" the U.S. President had extolled.
WHAT THAT DECLARATION MADE IN THE NAME OF MAPAI'S RELIGIOUS MEMBERS?
What graver accusation can be levelled against those religious Jews who give their vote to Mapai, who enable that party and its leader to pose as their spokesman, to trumpet on that which is dear to them?
Religious Jewry has been steadfast in its opposition to the attempt by the Mapai leader to undermine its aims—our movement is a Torah in his side. That is why he desires regional elections—as he himself stated in the Ha'aretz interview—so that he may shelter all religious opposition. That is why he and his party are undermining religious education, in order that after a "brief transitional period" religious Jewry shall no longer exist in Israel.

THIS SHALL NOT BE!

Religious Jewry, whether in Mapai or any of the other secular parties, will not be trifled with any longer. They will disavow the false prophets who would trample on their innermost feelings.
They will give a clear answer to the Mapai head who has abused their confidence. Their response to this open attack will be clear and decisive: they will join the ranks of organized religious Jewry which affords them their sole real guarantee against the machinations of Ben-Gurion and his party.

The Religious-National Front

התחלת לאומית

התחלת לאומית

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as the Palestine Post in 1920. Published daily except on Saturdays and public holidays. The Palestine Post Ltd. is a company registered in the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved; reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Founder: GIBSON AGONON

Managing Editor: YED N. LEVINE

Editorial Office and Management: 200, 202, 204, Tel. 422 (10 lines).
 Tel. 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Middle East Scene

IRAQI COMMUNISTS IN GRIM MOOD

DESPITE the mood which the attempt at Kassem's life has no doubt given to the Iraqi Communists, their power and influence in the country at large is very difficult to gauge. The general impression is that they have managed to gain a decisive position in many of the most important official and non-official institutions, and a British observer in Baghdad recently asserted that, whatever may be said about its actual strength, the Iraqi Communist Party, with its tremendous powers of organization, can now be said to be the Government!



A Picture from Kirkuk: The Communist flag is seen hanging from a building in the city's fortress which the rioters occupied. In the foreground, a group of rioters (including soldiers) herding a man to his death, with the rope already round his neck.

The execution in Baghdad last month of 13 pro-Nasser officers and four men of the old regime known for their political moderation has been cited as proof of this theory, but despite Cairo's persistent claims, these executions do not seem to have been the result of Communist pressure or to have increased the party's influence in any material way.

The attempt on Kassem's life will inevitably bring on another purge, and the elements in Iraq, thus strengthening the Communists. However, the ban on demonstrations and political meetings is an indication of the authorities' fear that Communist-organized pro-Kassem demonstrations would turn into a massacre of the pro-Nasser anti-Communist elements.

The Communists' present position can still be described, according to one reading of the situation, as more precarious than it ever was since the July coup last year. Since May Day, when Kassem gave them a clear and unambiguous reply to their demand to participate in his government, the Communists have lost the initiative and gone on the defensive, and they were in full retreat after the massacres in July. Although they have so far refused to freeze their activities as a political party, their organs, "Ittihad al-Sha'b" and "al-Nasr", are almost completely under the control of the "Communist Party", and the "Communist Party" is the main force behind the "Ittihad al-Sha'b" and "al-Nasr".

A Tourist in Russia By Zee Laqueur

T.V. KEEPS THEM HAPPY

WHAT do the poor unfortunate do when he has not been given a permit to go to Sochi or Yalta, or Riga or Leningrad, and have no chance to retire to the woods surrounding Moscow? After all, they constitute 85 per cent of the Soviet people, probably even more, and they want something out of life as well. They are catered for in "culture parks" if they are not quite up to the mark physically they are sent to so-called night-sanatoria: after work they go to institutions in the suburbs where they do remedial gymnastics, are given other treatment and put on a special diet. These facilities are not only very widespread but have, however, declined increasingly in recent years.

From the medical point of view they have, it appears, not been very successful.

For all these people, in recent years a new kind of entertainment has been introduced, which far surpasses all the others as regards popularity and the intensity of interest it arouses: we refer of course to television. In the last few years the present writer has made a comparative study of television in half a dozen different countries, to the amusement of his colleagues and the annoyance of his children; while he was in Moscow and other parts of Russia he took the opportunity of collecting some impressions of Russian television.

Rapid Development

As in all other countries television has developed very rapidly in Russia. In 1949 there were 1,000 sets; last year the figure was already 1,000,000. In many parts of Moscow there is hardly a house without a television aerial; it is said that altogether there are about 1,250,000 sets in the Moscow area today. On the other hand, however, only a small number of sets were made, where the others are covered by the existing transmitters—about a quarter of the whole country. The sets offered for sale are of average quality by Western standards and not particularly expensive. The main thing is that sales are promoted by the Government. When the price of a set was introduced the cost of cars (and vodka) was increased and that of television sets (and pork) was reduced. Transmitters are much shorter than in England and only a fraction of the 16 or 17 hours put out by American stations.

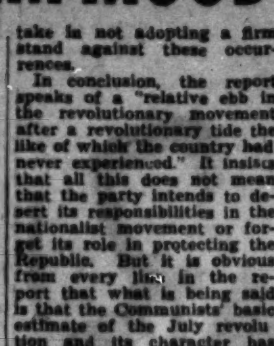
Here is a typical day's programme on Soviet television: transmission starts at 7 p.m. with the Children's Hour ("On the Life of Insects") 7:30; "Musical Victrolas." This is the rather puzzling title of a musical quiz which on the day in question lasted no less than 75 minutes. The subject was the Vienna of Johann Strauss Junior. Excerpts from Russian, American, Austrian, Hungarian and German films were shown and the viewers had to guess the name of the film or the tune. Small prizes were offered for those who got all the answers right. This was followed by a quarter of an hour's talk on international politics, and at 10 p.m. there was a long feature film which was being shown at the time in the leading cinema of the Soviet Union: "Life Passed-by." The subject was the (only) partially successful efforts to get criminals onto the right path again. A number of raids and burglaries were described fairly realistically in this film and the producers apparently had doubts about its suitability for a youthful audience.

In America a justice-faire policy is usually adopted in such cases and in England an earnest young lady (or young man) appears on the screen before the programme.

After this "introduction" the report proceeds to condemn acts of violence as being contrary to the party's teachings, though it tries to find justification for them in the "great fear" of the masses lest they lose the gains brought by the revolution. It admits, however, that the party had made a mistake in not adopting a firm stand against these occurrences.

In conclusion, the report speaks of a "relative calm" in the revolutionary movement after a revolutionary tide like of which the country had never experienced. It insists that all this does not mean that the party intends to desert its responsibilities in the national movement or forget its role in protecting the Republic. But it is obvious from every line that the report that what is being said is that the Communists' basic estimate of the July revolution and its character has undergone a far-reaching change: instead of considering it a "socialist" revolution paving the way for the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is now seen as a "national bourgeois" revolution whose main tasks are to fight "imperialism and feudalism."

Will the Communists remain content with this relatively modest gain—and for how long? It is of course difficult to say: right now something far more prosaic must be occupying their thoughts. Several court-martial cases are busy trying the many Communists involved in the Kirkuk riots; their fate will affect the fortunes of the Iraqi Communist Party for a long time to come.



"EN says this practically puts him and Kassem on the same side."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Good Money

Davar (Histadrut) writes that Mr. Eshkol has brought back a generally glowing picture of the confidence of American financial circles in Israel's economy. It is very important that we should preserve our self-confidence to maintain and even strengthen our stability. In a deed foreign circles appear to trust our economy and stability more than do some of us who do not always go to great lengths to prevent the spread of malicious rumours about currency devaluation.

Haboker (General Zionist) comments that the newly designed banknotes to be put into circulation shortly, are no more aesthetically attractive than the notes in circulation at present. The paper criticizes the urge to put these bills speedily into circulation so as to nip all talk of devaluation, since the one has nothing to do with the other. In order to stop this talk, the Government should issue a reasonable explanation of how it intends to make the exchange rate of our currency realistic.

Ha'aretz (non-party) sees in the Syrian decision to ask the death penalty for the Jews who tried to flee the country a pernicious design to terrorize Syria's thousands of Jews who in any case exist under difficult conditions and are forced to identify themselves nationally with their oppressors. No legal argument can obscure the truth that the authorities oppress the Jews for the sheer satisfaction it yields them.

Al Hanishmar (Mapam) sees in the accusation an attempt to divert the Syrian people from their domestic troubles to the "common enemy." Israel There is no ground to doubt the real intentions of the Syrian authorities and we should do our utmost to save the Jews from their fate.

After studying the "Appeal to the Nation" to alter the election system, signed by 43 scientists and public men of affairs, Lamerhas (Ahdut Ha'avoda) contends that it adds nothing new to Mapam's arguments.

Readers' Letters

TELEPHONE RACKET

Sir.—Today I attempted to make a telephone call from a public phone in Nave Shanan, Haifa, to Kibbutz Gezer. In order to make a long-distance call one must have a token and a large number of 50 pruta pieces. The only place in the vicinity of the public phone where one can get tokens and the necessary change is at the kiosk directly across the street.

I handed the proffered pound note and requested one token and half a pound in 50 pruta pieces. I was told that she could not just give away her change, but that I must buy something.

This telephone is a public utility. In order to make my call I must have the correct change. I strenuously objected to having a public utility turned into a racket. Great

LEON URIS
EXODUS
On sale everywhere.

Some Home Truths on Aliya

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER



"EN says this practically puts him and Kassem on the same side."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Good Money

Davar (Histadrut) writes that Mr. Eshkol has brought back a generally glowing picture of the confidence of American financial circles in Israel's economy. It is very important that we should preserve our self-confidence to maintain and even strengthen our stability. In a deed foreign circles appear to trust our economy and stability more than do some of us who do not always go to great lengths to prevent the spread of malicious rumours about currency devaluation.

Haboker (General Zionist) comments that the newly designed banknotes to be put into circulation shortly, are no more aesthetically attractive than the notes in circulation at present. The paper criticizes the urge to put these bills speedily into circulation so as to nip all talk of devaluation, since the one has nothing to do with the other. In order to stop this talk, the Government should issue a reasonable explanation of how it intends to make the exchange rate of our currency realistic.

Ha'aretz (non-party) sees in the Syrian decision to ask the death penalty for the Jews who tried to flee the country a pernicious design to terrorize Syria's thousands of Jews who in any case exist under difficult conditions and are forced to identify themselves nationally with their oppressors. No legal argument can obscure the truth that the authorities oppress the Jews for the sheer satisfaction it yields them.

Al Hanishmar (Mapam) sees in the accusation an attempt to divert the Syrian people from their domestic troubles to the "common enemy." Israel There is no ground to doubt the real intentions of the Syrian authorities and we should do our utmost to save the Jews from their fate.

After studying the "Appeal to the Nation" to alter the election system, signed by 43 scientists and public men of affairs, Lamerhas (Ahdut Ha'avoda) contends that it adds nothing new to Mapam's arguments.

Readers' Letters

TELEPHONE RACKET

Sir.—Today I attempted to make a telephone call from a public phone in Nave Shanan, Haifa, to Kibbutz Gezer. In order to make a long-distance call one must have a token and a large number of 50 pruta pieces. The only place in the vicinity of the public phone where one can get tokens and the necessary change is at the kiosk directly across the street.

I handed the proffered pound note and requested one token and half a pound in 50 pruta pieces. I was told that she could not just give away her change, but that I must buy something.

This telephone is a public utility. In order to make my call I must have the correct change. I strenuously objected to having a public utility turned into a racket. Great

LEON URIS
EXODUS
On sale everywhere.

THE conference on immigration to Israel, held in London at the end of September under the auspices of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, did not produce any surprises. The main speech was delivered by Mr. Moshe Sharet, M.K. and the others, according to programme, by Mr. Zalman Shragai, Head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Eliahu Elath, then our Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Dr. S. Levenberg, permanent representative of the Jewish Agency in London, who is accepted today as the leading Zionist theoretician in Britain. The ideas discussed by these speakers were supplemented by factual and organizational data brought to the Conference by the Federation's representative in Israel and by the current head of the Histadrut Olev Britannia, the Association of Immigrants of British origin in Israel.

Visitation Approach

Mr. Sharet's speech was essentially visionary and idealistic. He stressed that in a country where there was no anti-Semitic tension and no physical, social or economic danger facing a Jewish community, immigration would have to be motivated by political and spiritual factors. It would attract those who wished to make a break with the past, with humdrum conventions of a settled material life, with a desire for a new existence, who rejected Diaspora, as he called it, because of its denial of, or lack of, or danger to, Jewish spiritual satisfaction and values. One can understand Mr. Sharet to have meant that aliyah from a free country will mainly attract those who want to be adventurous in Jewish living.

The main themes of the speeches of Dr. Levenberg and Mr. Eliahu Elath dovetailed well with this thesis. Mr. Elath stressed that the matter boiled down to education. How could one feel the need for adventure in Jewish living; in the pioneering cultural, spiritual or creative sense, if one were not educated to be responsive to the Jewish philosophy of life, the pull of Jewish nationalism and the basic values of living in Israel?

Uprooted

Dr. Levenberg said that an enquiry ought to be made into why Jews from England emigrated to places like Australia, Canada and the U.S. rather than to Israel. He said that the most difficult part of aliyah was to get Jews to uproot themselves. Those who emigrated had reached that stage. Why did they not make the next logical step and seek to in-root themselves in Israel?

Although the conference was not a formal seminar or symposium, Mr. Shragai did give some of the answers. Israel is not yet a country of patent economic opportunity for the Western immigrant. He spoke of the tragedy of the 50,000 who had emigrated from Israel, but was careful to point out that economic standards were now rising steadily. However, it appeared clear from his remarks that in almost all cases, a Western immigrant who comes to Israel must expect his standard of living to fall; and who would want that?

This point is not entirely valid when one thinks about immigration from Britain. It is not the lack of opportunity to become rich, or even comfortable that deters immigrants from Western lands. It is rather the lack of a guarantee of the fulfillment

of needs that even the lower middle class of Britain now looks upon as axiomatic. These are social security, a rapidly improving housing situation, an excellent free national medical health service to the standard of which Kupat Holim, despite all its valiant efforts, does not nearly approximate, not only in efficiency, but what is more important, in courtesy and personal relationship between doctor and patient. Then there is secondary education. This is completely free for any child who passes the equivalent of our quality examination. In Israel, on the other hand, this has become a major financial problem even for those who earn a middle class salary.

Overriding Evil

But even these irritations are small matters compared to one overriding evil in our public life which has to be remedied—and this not just for the sake of encouraging Western immigration but because it is the due of all citizens that it should be put right. This is the existence of certain factors which foster the belief that a citizen of Israel is less privileged than a tourist or a temporary resident. Just the reverse should be the case. Some of these factors are actual discriminations, some are caused purely by attitudes. Take, for example, a person who comes here to settle on a retirement pension from Britain obtaining ILA for his pound sterling. An Israeli citizen who has worked for a British firm in Israel for perhaps a lifetime and receives a pension in sterling gets only ILA on his exchange. A temporary resident can work here for ten or more years and still go in and out practically without formalities; an Israeli citizen must obtain an exit permit. There are many other instances which can be quoted. Israel is sufficiently well established now as a sovereign state to be able to afford to give her citizens a sense of pride and pride in their citizenship.

Red Tape

But this does not mean we can neglect the perfection of those facilities we can afford. The lack of which might repel those Western immigrants who might be attracted to idealistic grounds of all kinds. Ample mortgages for modest housing in accordance with Israel's standards should be made more readily available on the lines suggested by the representatives of the British immigrants at the Conference. The red tape with regard to loans to assist in the absorption of immigrants ought to be cut away and the whole stupid system of unnecessary quarantines revised and substituted by some simple method of voluntary but irrevocable attachment of earnings.

It has also to be noted that even the economic difficulties represented by mortgages and assistance loans are not as deterrent a factor as the presence of certain imponderables. To the free immigrant from Western countries such items as travel tax on tickets sent from abroad, the high cost of passports and exit permits indeed the whole system of immigration is much far more against immigration than any more material

considerations. So do discountenance and lack of standards of service in all aspects of civil service, municipal and even commercial. Dignity in public life costs nothing beyond a little thought, guidance and training, and can make all the difference. Bank clerks and officials do not have to eat sandwiches and loudly sip tea in front of customers or citizens; they do not have to delay a person with whom they have begun to deal while another official comes into the room or leans over their desk and transacts some interminable intramural business.

Overriding Evil

But even these irritations are small matters compared to one overriding evil in our public life which has to be remedied—and this not just for the sake of encouraging Western immigration but because it is the due of all citizens that it should be put right. This is the existence of certain factors which foster the belief that a citizen of Israel is less privileged than a tourist or a temporary resident. Just the reverse should be the case. Some of these factors are actual discriminations, some are caused purely by attitudes. Take, for example, a person who comes here to settle on a retirement pension from Britain obtaining ILA for his pound sterling. An Israeli citizen who has worked for a British firm in Israel for perhaps a lifetime and receives a pension in sterling gets only ILA on his exchange. A temporary resident can work here for ten or more years and still go in and out practically without formalities; an Israeli citizen must obtain an exit permit. There are many other instances which can be quoted. Israel is sufficiently well established now as a sovereign state to be able to afford to give her citizens a sense of pride and pride in their citizenship.

Red Tape

But this does not mean we can neglect the perfection of those facilities we can afford. The lack of which might repel those Western immigrants who might be attracted to idealistic grounds of all kinds. Ample mortgages for modest housing in accordance with Israel's standards should be made more readily available on the lines suggested by the representatives of the British immigrants at the Conference. The red tape with regard to loans to assist in the absorption of immigrants ought to be cut away and the whole stupid system of unnecessary quarantines revised and substituted by some simple method of voluntary but irrevocable attachment of earnings.

It has also to be noted that even the economic difficulties represented by mortgages and assistance loans are not as deterrent a factor as the presence of certain imponderables. To the free immigrant from Western countries such items as travel tax on tickets sent from abroad, the high cost of passports and exit permits indeed the whole system of immigration is much far more against immigration than any more material

LEON URIS
EXODUS
On sale everywhere.

ERNST DELLO & CO.

HAMBURG 26, Wolsbunde, 19-22

Large-scale export of used Opel

Can our specialists.

We invite you to call on us during your visit to West Germany.

Against...Against...Against

When the formation of the Israel Defence Forces was announced—
Herut, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam were against.

When the unified education system was decided on—
Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam were against.

When the Reparations agreement was debated—
the General Zionists, Herut, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda were against.

When the Sinai campaign took place—
Mapam was against.

When the Public Labour Exchange was set up—
Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda were against.

When the establishment of hundreds of immigrant villages was decided on in a way that countered the usual procedure—
Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda were against.

When the Development Townships were established—
both the General Zionists and Herut were against.

Despite this constant "against" of the various parties, all these things were achieved, for the nation wanted them, and they are now a source of pride and blessing to Israel.

THESE PARTIES MAY BE "AGAINST" A CHANGE OF THE ELECTION SYSTEM TO CONSTITUENCY ELECTIONS NOW, BUT THE VOTER WILL REMIND THESE PARTIES ON POLLING DAY THAT HE HAS NOT FORGOTTEN THEIR PAST RECORD.

The Information Department,
The Israel Labour Party (MAPAI)

General Israel Orphan's Home

For Girls, Jerusalem

Where its administrators, members, donors and friends in Israel and abroad

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

and a year of true redemption to the House of Israel.

PARADE of the PROFESSIONS 1959

1200 various Courses and Subjects

will parade before you on your inspecting our Prospectuses designed to further your professional career!

Apply for Free Prospectus (by sending coupon) which will show you how to study in your home at your own pace by means of our unique system of instruction.

RADIO ELECTRICITY

COMMERCIAL

ACCOUNTANCY

ENGINEERING

DRAWING

LANGUAGES

BRITISH INSTITUTES OF ENGINEERING & COMMERCE (B.I.E.T. & B.I.C.A.)

Please send me your PROSPECTUS gratis

Name: _____

Address: _____

JERUSALEM TEL AVIV HAIFA

2 Rehov 2 Rehov 5 Bank St.

Ben Yehuda Puzos

Darkness At Noon

THE cool but pleasant sunny weather that prevailed throughout Israel during Rosh Hashana is expected to last through Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, making it a "good fast-day." Last Saturday and Sunday, hundreds of thousands filled the synagogues and the temporary places of worship established in numerous public halls.

At least 25 per cent of the entire population was on the move on Rosh Hashana eve. The Tel Aviv Central Bus station alone handled 300,000 passengers, an all-time peak. Tens of thousands more travelled through other cities, by bus, by train and by private car. Many of the thousands of tourists from abroad who had come for Rosh Hashana stayed on for Yom Kippur.

The atmosphere of the ten days of penitence between New Year and the Day of Atonement was heightened by press reports that eight Jews were being put on trial in Damascus for the crime of allegedly attempting to escape from Syria and eventually emigrating to Israel. The Public Prosecutor reportedly called for death sentences. Israel officials expressed deep concern, while awaiting more authoritative information about the affair.

Ministers Report

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, returned from their mission to the United Nations General Assembly and led its all-out effort to obtain the widest possible support for Israel's rights in the Suez Canal. She could chalk up the impressive number of 36 delegations whose heads have spoken up in support of the principle of freedom of passage through the Canal. Israel was particularly gratified when the representatives of Spain and of India, both of which are close to the Arabs, joined the supporters of free passage.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Meir presumably reported to the Cabinet that there was a considerable gap between such expressions of support for a general principle and willingness to take any practical steps which would force Egypt to comply with the will of the United Nations. In her talks with Secretary-General Hammarskjöld and other statesmen, Mrs. Meir had again been told that there was little chance that Egypt would agree to such measures — such as a Security Council debate — could force Egypt to let Israel shipping through. These statesmen recommended the continuation of a "quiet diplomacy" as the most fruitful policy in the long run.

Egypt has applied to the World Bank for a large loan to widen and expand the Suez Canal. In talks with officials of the Bank — and with officials of the U.S. Government, which provides about a third of the Bank's

funds and thus has some say in its policies — Israel representatives stressed their opposition to any such loan as long as Egypt maintains the illegal blockade. They pointed out that it was inconceivable that the Bank, which is formally a United Nations institution, should give money to Egypt for a Canal used by her in a manner violating the rulings of the U.N.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Finance also announced this week that there were good chances of getting a loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank, quite apart from the application for a large loan from the World Bank whose president, Mr. Eugene Black, is due to visit Israel in January. The spokesman, at the same time, quoted the director of the Export-Import Bank as promising Mr. Eshkol "the most favorable consideration of requests for development projects." Actually, Israel had been negotiating with Washington for some time about a major "Ex-Im-bank" loan for a national irrigation scheme, but these talks were progressing at a slow pace, due in part at least to political considerations on Washington's part in connection with any major irrigation schemes.

One Side

THE lone hut at kilometre 1.95 on the Gaza Strip border was again the scene of a loss from the U.S. Export-Import Bank as promising Mr. Eshkol "the most favorable consideration of requests for development projects." Actually, Israel had been negotiating with Washington for some time about a major "Ex-Im-bank" loan for a national irrigation scheme, but these talks were progressing at a slow pace, due in part at least to political considerations on Washington's part in connection with any major irrigation schemes.

The meeting completely overlooked the murder of Seren Yair Peled, ambushed and brutally killed by the Israeli army in the Sinai Peninsula. The M.A.C. meeting condemned Israel for "hostile acts" alleged to have included the killing of Beduin tribesmen and the destruction of their tents and called upon Israel to repatriate the Beduin.

The meeting completely overlooked the murder of Seren Yair Peled, ambushed and brutally killed by the Israeli army in the Sinai Peninsula. The M.A.C. meeting condemned Israel for "hostile acts" alleged to have included the killing of Beduin tribesmen and the destruction of their tents and called upon Israel to repatriate the Beduin.

THE various political parties have some 2,000 rallies scheduled from now until the end of Succot on October 24, after which the Knesset election campaign, which ends on November 3, will be dominated by the drapes by the parties' main speakers at some 3,000 meetings.

So far this year's campaign has been far less noisy than in past elections. The Knesset Law, which was supported by all parties, limits the form and character of election propaganda. It has so far had a very sobering effect. Public rallies include only political speeches, saving the audience from the "artistic programmes" which provided the chief attractions of the 1955 campaign. This may have cut down attendance at some meetings, but the big "drawing cards" are attracting mass attendances, and the parties are assured that whoever comes means to listen to the speaker and what he has to say, and has not come for a free show of doubtful entertainment value.

The same goes for the sticking up of election posters, which this year have been confined to special boardings; and although the law has no say in their content, one is at least assured that the walls of one's home or store will be kept clean and "neutral."

Rosh Hashana eve was the deadline for submitting municipal election lists, and as with the Knesset elections, the rise in the number of new lists, mainly representing the various Oriental communities, was again a significant feature.

Municipal List Jerusalem took the lead with 14 parties contesting the local elections for the 21-member municipal council, while in Haifa the voter will have 15 lists to choose from for the same number of representatives and the Tel Aviv electorate will have 13 parties competing for membership in Israel's largest 31-member municipal council.

While the parties retained the present mayors and heads of local authorities, several changes took place in the names of candidates leading the opposition lists.



Passengers boarding the Carmelit subway, Israel's first "underground," which was opened to the public in Haifa this week.

Photo by Hahabsh

ty and a Border Police patrol arrested Koscovsk's body leaning against his Sten gun some 150 metres from the border.

Attempting to retrieve the body, the Israelis went up by rifle and machine-gun fire directed at them by Jordanian soldiers who wounded two more men.

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission was convened for an emergency session to consider the case. Jordan replied with a counter complaint, alleging that Israeli armoured cars had crossed the border, although the armoured cars appeared on the scene only to cover men who extricated the wounded.

The U.N. investigation report showed that Yohanan Golani, who had come from the old-time kibbutz of Hefziba to assist the young border settlement, had been killed some 150 metres inside Israel territory.

The M.A.C. on Wednesday renewed its session in a record 10-hour-long meeting that ended only after midnight. Jordan's representative, Captain Mohammed Daoud, could not deny the facts but the Jordanians refused without reaching a decision. The Chairman, Lt-Col. O. H. Burn, of New Zealand, however, managed to sum up the situation as a mutual agreement to that both parties wished to maintain tranquillity. The result of this meeting contrasted sharply with the situation on Israel's border with the U.A.R.

In addition to the Beduin affair in the Negev, this week saw another flare-up on the Northern border, when Syrians opened automatic fire on tractor workers engaged in maintenance work on the Hula drainage channel. A tractor was burned out, but there were no casualties. This was the first serious incident in the area since the heavy shelling of villages there by Syrian guns last year.

Election Tempo

REPORTEDLY acting on the intervention of the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Walter Eytan (who had received a cable from Mr. Moshe Sharett in London), the Interior, Mr. Bar-Yehuda, cancelled the tourist visas of two British visitors involved in different London financial scandals. Both Mr. Sharett and Mr. Eytan had reportedly stressed the bad impression created in England by the fact that the two British — had chosen to go to Israel when they got into hot water.

Mr. Friedrich Grunwald arrived in Israel on September 18 after the collapse of a major stock exchange transaction, involving a take-over bid, causing a major scandal in the City and leading to an election loss in Britain with the Grunwald affair.

Israel was not happy over the fact that these two visitors chose this country as the place to wait while tide of cooled off, and the papers expressed the opinion that they would be most welcome elsewhere; but Mr. Bar-Yehuda's use of his powers to cancel their visas was not unanimously welcomed, nor was it certain — at least in

London has already long my favorite city and I am sorry I can not express my personal sympathy to them. I am sure they will be in the U.S. soon. Dr. Werner von Braun.



Passengers boarding the Carmelit subway, Israel's first "underground," which was opened to the public in Haifa this week.

Photo by Hahabsh

ty and a Border Police patrol arrested Koscovsk's body leaning against his Sten gun some 150 metres from the border.

Attempting to retrieve the body, the Israelis went up by rifle and machine-gun fire directed at them by Jordanian soldiers who wounded two more men.

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission was convened for an emergency session to consider the case. Jordan replied with a counter complaint, alleging that Israeli armoured cars had crossed the border, although the armoured cars appeared on the scene only to cover men who extricated the wounded.

The U.N. investigation report showed that Yohanan Golani, who had come from the old-time kibbutz of Hefziba to assist the young border settlement, had been killed some 150 metres inside Israel territory.

The M.A.C. on Wednesday renewed its session in a record 10-hour-long meeting that ended only after midnight. Jordan's representative, Captain Mohammed Daoud, could not deny the facts but the Jordanians refused without reaching a decision. The Chairman, Lt-Col. O. H. Burn, of New Zealand, however, managed to sum up the situation as a mutual agreement to that both parties wished to maintain tranquillity. The result of this meeting contrasted sharply with the situation on Israel's border with the U.A.R.

In addition to the Beduin affair in the Negev, this week saw another flare-up on the Northern border, when Syrians opened automatic fire on tractor workers engaged in maintenance work on the Hula drainage channel. A tractor was burned out, but there were no casualties. This was the first serious incident in the area since the heavy shelling of villages there by Syrian guns last year.

Visa Veto

REPORTEDLY acting on the intervention of the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Walter Eytan (who had received a cable from Mr. Moshe Sharett in London), the Interior, Mr. Bar-Yehuda, cancelled the tourist visas of two British visitors involved in different London financial scandals. Both Mr. Sharett and Mr. Eytan had reportedly stressed the bad impression created in England by the fact that the two British — had chosen to go to Israel when they got into hot water.

Mr. Friedrich Grunwald arrived in Israel on September 18 after the collapse of a major stock exchange transaction, involving a take-over bid, causing a major scandal in the City and leading to an election loss in Britain with the Grunwald affair.

Israel was not happy over the fact that these two visitors chose this country as the place to wait while tide of cooled off, and the papers expressed the opinion that they would be most welcome elsewhere; but Mr. Bar-Yehuda's use of his powers to cancel their visas was not unanimously welcomed, nor was it certain — at least in

London has already long my favorite city and I am sorry I can not express my personal sympathy to them. I am sure they will be in the U.S. soon. Dr. Werner von Braun.



Passengers boarding the Carmelit subway, Israel's first "underground," which was opened to the public in Haifa this week.

Photo by Hahabsh

ty and a Border Police patrol arrested Koscovsk's body leaning against his Sten gun some 150 metres from the border.

Attempting to retrieve the body, the Israelis went up by rifle and machine-gun fire directed at them by Jordanian soldiers who wounded two more men.

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission was convened for an emergency session to consider the case. Jordan replied with a counter complaint, alleging that Israeli armoured cars had crossed the border, although the armoured cars appeared on the scene only to cover men who extricated the wounded.

The U.N. investigation report showed that Yohanan Golani, who had come from the old-time kibbutz of Hefziba to assist the young border settlement, had been killed some 150 metres inside Israel territory.

The M.A.C. on Wednesday renewed its session in a record 10-hour-long meeting that ended only after midnight. Jordan's representative, Captain Mohammed Daoud, could not deny the facts but the Jordanians refused without reaching a decision. The Chairman, Lt-Col. O. H. Burn, of New Zealand, however, managed to sum up the situation as a mutual agreement to that both parties wished to maintain tranquillity. The result of this meeting contrasted sharply with the situation on Israel's border with the U.A.R.

In addition to the Beduin affair in the Negev, this week saw another flare-up on the Northern border, when Syrians opened automatic fire on tractor workers engaged in maintenance work on the Hula drainage channel. A tractor was burned out, but there were no casualties. This was the first serious incident in the area since the heavy shelling of villages there by Syrian guns last year.

Subway Success

WHEN Haifa's Mayor Abba Khushy and a brace of V.P.'s officially inaugurated work on the city's subway, each doing his best with a heavy pneumatic drill, their efforts did more than amuse the guests invited for the occasion on July 18, 1956. The event was a welcome bright spot in Israel's pre-Sinai isolation. Here was the first hint, albeit "underground," of a French aid. A French firm, the Compagnie Dunkerquoise, had not only offered to do the job but advanced half of the estimated cost of 11.7m. — an unaccustomed wall-to-wall agreement from Herut to the Communists, the 21-man City Council had voted unanimously for the project.

Only one accident, unfortunately, marred construction of the 1,700-metre tunnel and the stations which took longer than the expected 30 months. Opening of the service was delayed further by the issue of whether or not the subway, named Carmelit, would operate on Saturdays. A decision was postponed until after the elections, but until then Carmelit will rest from Friday afternoon until Saturday night, and the Chairman of the Carmelit company, Depu-

ty and a Border Police patrol arrested Koscovsk's body leaning against his Sten gun some 150 metres from the border.

London has already long my favorite city and I am sorry I can not express my personal sympathy to them. I am sure they will be in the U.S. soon. Dr. Werner von Braun.



Passengers boarding the Carmelit subway, Israel's first "underground," which was opened to the public in Haifa this week.

Photo by Hahabsh

ty and a Border Police patrol arrested Koscovsk's body leaning against his Sten gun some 150 metres from the border.

Attempting to retrieve the body, the Israelis went up by rifle and machine-gun fire directed at them by Jordanian soldiers who wounded two more men.

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission was convened for an emergency session to consider the case. Jordan replied with a counter complaint, alleging that Israeli armoured cars had crossed the border, although the armoured cars appeared on the scene only to cover men who extricated the wounded.

The U.N. investigation report showed that Yohanan Golani, who had come from the old-time kibbutz of Hefziba to assist the young border settlement, had been killed some 150 metres inside Israel territory.

The M.A.C. on Wednesday renewed its session in a record 10-hour-long meeting that ended only after midnight. Jordan's representative, Captain Mohammed Daoud, could not deny the facts but the Jordanians refused without reaching a decision. The Chairman, Lt-Col. O. H. Burn, of New Zealand, however, managed to sum up the situation as a mutual agreement to that both parties wished to maintain tranquillity. The result of this meeting contrasted sharply with the situation on Israel's border with the U.A.R.

In addition to the Beduin affair in the Negev, this week saw another flare-up on the Northern border, when Syrians opened automatic fire on tractor workers engaged in maintenance work on the Hula drainage channel. A tractor was burned out, but there were no casualties. This was the first serious incident in the area since the heavy shelling of villages there by Syrian guns last year.

Industry's Father

THE passing of Arish Shemkar, President of the Manufacturers Association, on Rosh Hashana, has left a serious gap in our economic life. For the Grand Old Man of the industrialists was the only person who could keep his associates in line with government policies. He had all the ingredients of a statesman: a keen sense of responsibility towards the community.

When Shemkar came to Palestine, official Zionist circles felt that industry did not exist, as well as changing economic and political conditions, to infuse the shapers of Israel's future with respect for industrial enterprise.

Shemkar himself came to industry by chance. Born in the Ukraine 52 years ago, he first studied in the traditional Yeshiva of a small Jewish community. The son of a wealthy merchant, he obtained permission to live in Moscow when Jews were generally excluded from that city, and acquired an interest in the textile industry there. But he was also a Zionist, and he came to this country in 1926, to help in the reconstruction of the Jewish community. He took over a dying enterprise, the Lodzia knitwear factory, and made it prosperous.

In 1925, too, Shemkar established the Manufacturers Association and became its president, a post he retained until his death. He was called "The Peacekeeper" by his colleagues; for he would never accept a course of action that would cause harm to anyone, and he firmly believed that industry should serve the community.

Israel as a Way of Life

Why Young State Can Be Model to Others

By Shimon Peres

ONE of the problems that are assumed to exist in Israel society, though it is not expressly acknowledged, is the question of whom are we to look to for our values, and to what extent. Yet the "liberalism" that the Right preaches is nothing but an outmoded economic and social system, just as the patched-up "Marxism" of the Left proposes is nothing but an exhortation to imitate the Communist system albeit with aesthetic reservations: "We are for the honey, but without the bee-stings."

Yet the world's regard and esteem for Israel extends over a wide and varied spectrum: the poet Graves and the writer Maurois, U. N. the Burman, and Mrs. Roosevelt, the humanitarian, Sekou Toure, the Marxist, and the progressive, Nkrumah, the leftist, and Mollet, the Socialist, De Gaulle, the liberator, and Churchill, the victor, Niels Bohr, the scientist, and Marshall the historian. All these, I believe, hold Israel in esteem because it is a good pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

Instead of wondering how to imitate others, there may be a point in learning what arises in them the wish to emulate us.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

For instance, when reading Meir Ya'ari's very long articles in "Al Hamishmar", one finds it difficult at times to understand why Ya'ari believes that the achievements of others are greater than those of Mishmar Ha'emek, and why the achievements of Mishmar Ha'emek are not a source of national pride. He is a pupil in one of the accepted schools of thought, but because it is itself a school — because of the originality of so many aspects of its life.

Small campaign do constitute something unique in world military history. It is no accident that Israel has shown ability in these fields. Its tradition is cultural; its just for life is its reaction to the annihilation of millions of Jews; its military prowess has been imposed on it by the circumstances of hostile surroundings.

Welfare State ANOTHER impressive characteristic of Israel is the fact that it is both a welfare state and a developing country. What is more, both the rate of development and the scope of the welfare activities are increasing extremely rapidly.

First feature of this dynamic development is, of course, the rise in population. No other country in the world has tripled its population, from 650,000 Jews to 1,800,000, in 11 years.

The housing programme is also unparalleled in the entire world. British, for instance, has reached an annual building rate of six housing units per 1,000 inhabitants after very special efforts; Israel is building 16, which has any other state doubled the number of its rural and urban settlements.

Our agricultural production, which Mr. Richard Crossman has described as the most spectacular achievement of the past decade, has created plenty where there were shortages only a few years ago. Some 70 per cent of our food is grown here, in this arid area, and our orange groves now cover double the area of Mandatory times.

Maritime Nation Growth has been equally astonishing in the maritime field. Our merchant marine, at sea and under construction, already adds up to 800,000 tons, putting Israel among the world's 15 greatest maritime nations. America has 0.2 tons of shipping for everyone of its citizens; Israel has 0.2 tons. We can still remember the articles in which one of our newspapermen opposed the purchase of the Haifa dry-dock on the grounds that it was too big for an Israel so small that it can barely be seen on the globe of the world. Today the dry-dock has as much work on its hands as it needs, and we have begun the construction of a ship-building yard.

Unorthodox though this may sound, it may also be pointed out that out of 350,000, an annual deficit of \$300m. a year, India, China, is invested in development, the purchase of \$30m. worth of ships a year could more aptly be described as building a bridge than as increasing a gap. In manufacturing, scientific research, trade and tourism Israel is also taking big leaps forward.

The atomic reactor being built at Dimona is the first of its kind on the Asian and African continents. It looks as though it will be completed before the Japanese one.

Finally, there is the wonder of the revival of our ancient language. The universality of Rangoon is over a century old, but the language of instruction there is still English. The same applies to India, China, Ceylon and almost all the countries that achieved or recovered their independence at about the same time as Israel. Yet here Hebrew has become not only the everyday language, but the language of teaching and research.

Thus, in a sense, the speed at which Israel is progressing is some compensation for the centuries during which history held it back. It is a sort of great leap over millennia of exile.

YET the main thing about Israel is not what it is achieving, but how it is achieving it. For Israel is a third choice for a world cleft between two opposing ways of life: the East's and West's. Israel's significance would be strictly domestic, if it did not succeed as a way of life as well.

In practice, Israel is the nearest thing to a welfare state in the whole world. It is in fact a classless society. It has its villas too, but not of the size or splendour of American residences or Russian dachas. Israel has its misery, but not America's poverty or Russia's oppression. We have the fewest rich and the fewest poor in the whole world. If we take into account that mass immigration has brought with it a very large number of difficult social cases for whom the State and public institutions are caring.

The wage differential in Israel is the lowest in the world: a ratio of 1 to 2.5 between the very highest and the very lowest net salaries, as against one to 16 in Britain and one to 20 in Russia.

In addition, this country has many unique traits as well. There are factories that belong to the workers and to the workers alone, without the participation of either the State or private capital, but in competitive co-existence with all three. There is the Kibbutz, valuable not only for itself but because it serves as a model, a paradigm whose influence radiates over its surroundings, affecting even the way of living of Ministers. There is the Moshav, the highest plane of cooperative society. There is the development town, which urban life and rural centres are wedded. There are consumer and producer's cooperatives on a large scale. In the Army, there is the Nahal, a military formation that arouses interest in many parts of the world; and the relations between the officers and soldiers of the Israel Defence Forces have also awakened favourable reactions and comment the world over.

While some of these unique features are now confronted with serious problems, they have been finding application abroad too — Indians, South Americans, and West Africans come here to learn about them and go home to emulate them.

Thus has Israel leaped from the territorial limitations of a state to the status of an ideological influence, winning a place for itself not by the usual methods, but by dint of its being a new and stimulating way of life.

Mentality of Exile In preserving their national identity and longing for two needs they particularly felt: national sovereignty and real land. We have achieved these, but we have not become one nation. Indeed, it is somewhat strange that we have succeeded in accomplishing great things that other peoples have not achieved, while at the same time we still lack what they have for granted: a united national base. Other peoples have social classes; we still have communism in our society. We have liquidated exiles, but we have not entirely done away with the mentality of exile; and it looks as if our external stability, and our internal achievements may yet be threatened — unless we can soon lay a solid foundation of national unity.

Mr. Anselm Bevan recently described the difference between the British and the Russian as the difference between the slaves of yesterday and the slaves of tomorrow. Israel has many "volunteers of yesterday," but it still needs many "volunteers of tomorrow" to make our way of life a permanent one.

Mr. Anselm Bevan recently described the difference between the British and the Russian as the difference between the slaves of yesterday and the slaves of tomorrow. Israel has many "volunteers of yesterday," but it still needs many "volunteers of tomorrow" to make our way of life a permanent one.

Mr. Anselm Bevan recently described the difference between the British and the Russian as the difference between the slaves of yesterday and the slaves of tomorrow. Israel has many "volunteers of yesterday," but it still needs many "volunteers of tomorrow" to make our way of life a permanent one.

Mr. Anselm Bevan recently described the difference between the British and the Russian as the difference between the slaves of yesterday and the slaves of tomorrow. Israel has many "volunteers of yesterday," but it still needs many "volunteers of tomorrow" to make our way of life a permanent one.

Mr. Anselm Bevan recently described the difference between the British and the Russian as the difference between the slaves of yesterday and the slaves of tomorrow. Israel has many "volunteers of yesterday," but it still needs many "volunteers of tomorrow" to make our way of life a permanent one.

Mr. Anselm Bevan recently described the difference between the British

Friday, October 9, 1959

Pension Funds' Financing is Inadequate

Benefits Can Be Maintained Only at Expense of Young Members' Contributions

By our Economic Editor

IN the last few years, considerable progress has been made in Israel in the accumulation of funds for the PENSION situation in the local securities market. This progress, however, has been due to a combination of three major factors.

First, the steady rise in income levels has made it possible to allocate increasing amounts to savings — both private and corporate — even though the cost of living has also been rising rather rapidly. Obviously, it is this process that gives the best prospect of creating genuine investment resources.

However, for the time being, the volume of savings set aside in this manner has been somewhat disappointing, as consumption has accounted for over nine-tenths of the income accruals. A more immediate impact has been made by the second factor, namely the pouring in of private German restitution payments, which have run into very big amounts, and of which large portions have been diverted to investments. But it is the spread of institutional savings through the network of provident and pension funds that has turned the tide and still provides almost one-half of all means put at the disposal of our stock exchange. Moreover, these savings are least dependent upon individual whims and anxieties, and by their inherently long-term nature they are best suited for financing capital development projects.

It must therefore come as a shock to the Israel public to learn that this seemingly potent and reliable source of capital has been grossly overestimated, and that, far from being able to provide increasing amounts of capital in future years, the funds will be forced to reduce their investment programmes progressively as an increasing part of their income is diverted to meeting current liabilities.

The figures — presented elsewhere on this page — have been published by the authority of the Pension Fund, which is suspected of an unfriendly bias as regards these funds: the Pension Department of the Histadrut. Yet the evidence is almost overwhelming: although the number of pensioners has not yet reached one per cent of their insured membership, the funds necessary for meeting the liabilities involved already amount to between 20 and 30 per cent of the total accumulated capital; or — viewing the matter from another angle — the pensions paid already amount to five per cent of the total income. But the number of pensioners is bound to increase steeply in the next few years, and the amounts of pensions paid will rise as the number of pensioners grows, leaving less and less for the accumulation of additional assets.

The data available do not go far enough to show how in this process it is likely to go, and whether some funds will have to dispose of some of their assets one day in order to meet their pension obligations. Gravenly, the matter depends upon several factors, some of which — in particular the possible growth of liabilities and appreciation of the value of the pound's purchasing power — cannot be exactly predicted. But there is no doubt that the situation is serious, and that stern measures may become necessary in some cases to avoid a critical turn.

A more comprehensive survey of all the funds, and a thorough actuarial analysis of the pertinent data, are clearly called for, but even now one cannot help but wonder if the State has not yet undertaken to supervise effectively bodies of such social and economic importance, and why over-ambitious pension schemes of a quasi-public nature have been allowed to be launched without proper scrutiny and with little knowledge on the part of the funds' members, on whose future contributions the implementation of the schemes depends.

IN the Histadrut's formative years, when the rank-and-file of its membership were still young people bent upon conquest of labour, the majority of its activities were bodies more or less directly concerned with production: Solel Boneh, Tnuva, Yakhin, producers co-operatives and agricultural collectives.

Later on, when a growing number of workers had to care for families, the Sick Fund came into prominence, and the Histadrut's activities became more and more vogue as the Labour schools flourished. In the postwar period, as the founders gradually became older, the centre of gravity shifted to provident funds, which have of late been increasingly converted into full-fledged pension funds, and the scope of progress achieved in this field over a relatively short span of time is really impressive.

Fifteen years ago pensions for non-state employees were almost unknown in this country; provident funds were something of a novelty, and the Labour Department's employees' rights to severance pay were a fairly frequent occurrence. In 1958 the number of provident funds exceeded 450, with a membership of over 300,000 (according to the Bank of Israel report), i.e. about two-thirds of the total number of employed persons in Israel. However, this figure does not include the civil servants and some other groups, for

whom the employers provide wholly. The majority of all these provident fund members are covered by some kind of pension scheme, not to mention old-age and survivors insurance under National Insurance. The exact number cannot easily be verified because matters in this respect are in a state of rapid flux.

About two years ago several funds organized special celebrations on the occasion of the first workers reaching pensionable age. By now the number of pensioners already runs into several thousands (apart from those in the Histadrut's Insurance and German restitution), and it is bound to increase considerably in the course of the next few years. The funds' role in the country's capital market has often been stressed, for they have become by far the biggest single source of long-term capital, with some IL40m. invested in 1958 and total assets exceeding IL50m. But no less important is their role as a social stabilizer and as potential levers for other funds, with the possibility of allowing industries to get rid of old hands who are no longer up to the required standard without exposing them to undue hardships. Also Israel is about to satisfactorily solve the problem of the transferability of pensions from one place of employment to another, which has obstructed the mobility of labour in many other countries.

High Cost of Maintenance

THE only blemish in this bright picture has been — elsewhere too, the cost involved, or — to put it in other terms — the contributions required for maintaining the pension schemes. The Histadrut's Pension Department, as a rule, the contributions range from 10 to 16 per cent of the members' wages (this includes the 2.5 per cent transferred to National Insurance) of which four to five per cent are paid by the employees. The rate varies mainly because some funds transfer only life insurance and old-age pensions, while others also cover survivors, and invalidity pensions. It is, however, impossible to say whether these rates will not make any sense at all in the long run, for the period over which any such fund is assumed to function without taking into account several other factors, such as the age composition of the members, their specific mortality, the yield of the investments, the exact nature of the liabilities involved, etc.

Except in cases of gross errors of judgment, any inadequacy is likely to be rather small, and negligible in the fund's initial period, when most of the members are in the prime of their lives and pensions to be paid are still relatively few. It is only in the long run that the cumulative cost, as a result in a deficit of revenue which may even ultimately endanger the payment of pensions.

Inroads on Income Possible

BETWEEN them, the eight D funds comprise some 200,000 members eligible for old age and other pensions. Their accumulated reserves amounted to IL15m. at the end of 1958, and their aggregate assets (including appreciation of linked securities) totalled IL18m. The funds' income — based on the members' — and their employers' contractual contributions — exceeds IL40m. a year, and thus makes the continued investment of considerable amounts possible even after paying the pensions due, which just topped IL2m. in the past year. However, the survey's careful analysis discovered a less reassuring picture underneath this facade.

In order to compare the funds' assets and liabilities not for the next short-term period, but for several scores of years, the survey calculated the obligations towards the present pensioners during their lifetime (including survivors, etc.). This amount accounted for less than 10 per cent of the accumulated capital of Agricultural Workers' Fund, six to seven per cent of the Building Workers' and Histadrut's Funds, 12 per cent of the Solel Boneh Fund, and over 20 per cent of the Central, Eshed and producers' co-operatives funds. However, the total number of pensioners in all the funds surveyed was 1,581 at the end of last year, and it is bound to increase considerably in the next decade, much more rapidly than the prospective rise in the funds' membership and income. The time may not be far, therefore, when the entire accumulated assets will be pledged for meeting current obligations, while at a later stage increasing inroads may have to be made in the funds' current income, thus seriously diminishing their ability to accumulate additional assets for further generations.

THE survey's published figures do not show how this contraction process is likely to advance, and whether it may reach a critical point, but the above indications do not leave room for illusions about the seriousness of the financial situation. Nor can much consolation be derived from the relatively low percentages among the "Big Three," all of which are of such recent origin that they have scarcely had time to produce pensioners; while accounting for over four-fifths of the membership they had altogether less than one-third of the actual pensioners. There is, therefore, no doubt that their position will also worsen in time.

Continued Support Not Assured

IN fact, the pensions promised — and currently paid — to the funds' veteran members can only be maintained at the expense of the younger members. However, this assumes that these members will be willing to continue paying their contributions for decades to come although they may personally fare better by joining some other fund, with less disabilities and a more youthful membership. However, such a faithful allegiance cannot always be taken for granted. The question of ultimate responsibility for the respective pension schemes will doubtless engage public attention on various occasions in years to come.

The survey lists several concrete proposals to deal with the present impasse: the depreciation of investments made in the past, when linking was impossible; pensions granted to former members above those provided for the fund's scheme; the linking of pensions to the last salary not only of the retired member, but also of the workers active in the same job after his retirement, etc.

Stocks and Commodities

Good Tone in Tel Aviv

THE Tel Aviv market went with a firm undertone. In the linked bonds, dollar-linked securities were higher, while the sterling-linked Palestine Electric Second Preferred and Dead Sea debentures were also higher for the week.

In the ordinary share section prices were generally steady. Bank Leumi and Otzar Hityashuv Hanyodim shares dropped a bit on some offers; General Mortgage Bank Preference and ordinary shares were also cheaper. On the other hand, Africa Palestine, Ala, Kuranah, Asia, Potash and on the Blue List, Dead Sea Founders B Shares gained some ground.

The encouraging report concerning the large natural gas find brought oil shares, which had been neglected for a long time, to the forefront. The shares of the Naphtalim Company, which struck the gas, advanced from 95 to about 120 per share, while the shares of the other two oil companies went up to IL5 and the loans of the I.O.P. over IL4, while on the official list Jordan Exploration advanced by some 10 points.

EGYPT SHIFTS TO RICE

CAIRO. — BIG efforts are being made to get Egypt away from a cotton-crop economy, and to shift to latest official figures, cotton now constitutes about 60 per cent of the country's exports by value, instead of 80 per cent in 1958. One of the principal factors in this change is rice, which this year was grown over an area of nearly 3,000,000 dunams. The value of the rice crop, which has already risen from 1958, is expected to reach E£2m. in 1959, to be replaced by rice more. Half of the crop will be available for export.

amounts accumulated per member are only 25 to 30 per cent of the assets required to meet the requirements to which he or his survivors are entitled under the adopted scheme. The members' rights are most modest in the case of agricultural workers, but they too would have to have saved IL400 per capita in order to be provided with the old-age pension which they are now to receive from their fund. The amount to be saved rises to IL500 for every member of Mithviah, to IL475 for every member of the Central Fund, and reaches IL525 for every Eshed member. The respective amounts for widows and invalids are probably even higher. It is not clear whether they will ever raise such amounts in their lifetime — the survey remarks.

Housewives Can Ask For Better Beef

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NO American housewife would put up with a situation where all meat is treated as if it were practically homogeneous," said Dr. Leslie E. Johnson, who came to Israel as U.S.O.M. adviser to the beef industry. "And I don't see why Israel should. You must introduce the idea of quality beef."

This is only one of the recommendations made by Dr. Johnson, Head of the Department of the State University of Iowa, accompanied by his Israeli counterpart, Mr. Moshe Pfeffer, Head of the Beef Cattle Branch, looking over crowded cattle from local cows and Hereford sties.

Broad Experience

Dr. Johnson is extremely well qualified for the task of planning breeding programmes. Before taking over his present post at Iowa, in 1954, he was Professor of Animal Husbandry in South Dakota State College and Geneticist in the Beef Cattle Research Department of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Lincoln, spending many years in research and practical work.

Cross-Breeding

Dr. Johnson examined the beef industry both as a by-product of the dairy industry and from the standpoint of meat production by ranching. He saw original breeds, Arab cows and Herefords, Brahmas, Santa Gertrudis and through kibbutzim and other shavin, processing plants and slaughter-houses, markets and retail outlets, small butcher shops and the Tel Aviv Supermarket, Tnuva, an Arab butchery in Nazareth, the Government's Agricultural Research Station and the Hebrew University; he discussed beef production with cowboys, extension agents, veterinarians, research workers and consumers. There is hardly a cow, dead or alive, between Metulla and Eilat that was not interviewed by this amiable but critical, spry, energetic and knowledgeable expert.

Beef Wishes for a Year of Peace

Israel's meat position has changed since 1948. The Arabs left took with them most of the hundreds of thousands of tiny Mediterranean cows which they owned and used for three purposes — milk, meat and work. What remained, scattered from the battlefields, Israel found that they had only a few thousand of the Arab cowboys.

Mer Kavim Metal Works Ltd.

Mer Kavim Metal Works Ltd.



Dr. Leslie E. Johnson (left), Head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the State University of Iowa, accompanied by his Israeli counterpart, Mr. Moshe Pfeffer, Head of the Beef Cattle Branch, looking over crowded cattle from local cows and Hereford sties.

Housewives Can Ask For Better Beef

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NO American housewife would put up with a situation where all meat is treated as if it were practically homogeneous," said Dr. Leslie E. Johnson, who came to Israel as U.S.O.M. adviser to the beef industry. "And I don't see why Israel should. You must introduce the idea of quality beef."

Broad Experience

Dr. Johnson is extremely well qualified for the task of planning breeding programmes. Before taking over his present post at Iowa, in 1954, he was Professor of Animal Husbandry in South Dakota State College and Geneticist in the Beef Cattle Research Department of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Lincoln, spending many years in research and practical work.

Cross-Breeding

Dr. Johnson examined the beef industry both as a by-product of the dairy industry and from the standpoint of meat production by ranching. He saw original breeds, Arab cows and Herefords, Brahmas, Santa Gertrudis and through kibbutzim and other shavin, processing plants and slaughter-houses, markets and retail outlets, small butcher shops and the Tel Aviv Supermarket, Tnuva, an Arab butchery in Nazareth, the Government's Agricultural Research Station and the Hebrew University; he discussed beef production with cowboys, extension agents, veterinarians, research workers and consumers. There is hardly a cow, dead or alive, between Metulla and Eilat that was not interviewed by this amiable but critical, spry, energetic and knowledgeable expert.

Beef Wishes for a Year of Peace

Israel's meat position has changed since 1948. The Arabs left took with them most of the hundreds of thousands of tiny Mediterranean cows which they owned and used for three purposes — milk, meat and work. What remained, scattered from the battlefields, Israel found that they had only a few thousand of the Arab cowboys.

Mer Kavim Metal Works Ltd.

Mer Kavim Metal Works Ltd.

Economic News from Abroad

London M.P.

Recent Introduction of Hire-Purchase Sales in Britain is Seen as Yet Another Indication that the Present Policy of Improving the Supply of Consumer Goods is Due to Stay.

THE recent introduction of hire-purchase sales in Britain is seen as yet another indication that the present policy of improving the supply of consumer goods is due to stay. For the time being, the Government's policy of consumer goods is to stay. For the time being, the Government's policy of consumer goods is to stay. For the time being, the Government's policy of consumer goods is to stay.

Argentina's Investments

Despite stiff union opposition, the Argentine government has maintained its anti-inflationary policy, aimed at consolidating the country's financial position and making it attractive for foreign investment. Recently several large industrial projects have been approved involving participation of foreign firms in the country. The Argentine government has also finally drafted a plan to modernize the railroad system at an estimated cost of \$1,500m. over 10 to 15 years. The railway deficit, which has amounted to about \$10m. annually, has been one of the main causes for the state's financial difficulties.

CLAM Fights Citrus Substitutes

LONDON. — THE issue that dominated the annual meeting of the Council of Mediterranean Citrus Growers held at Catania last month, was how to fight fake concentrates and substitutes for citrus products, reports Mr. M. Zakson, President of CLAM. At the congress, Mr. Zakson, who headed an Israeli delegation composed of Messrs. Rokach, Horin and Heller, proposed that all planning be discontinued at a period of two or three years. The congress opposed the suggestion, which Mr. Zakson made on his own and without the support of Israel's Citrus Marketing Board, but it may come up again when the Assembly, the Council's highest authority, meets in London on October 20. Mr. Zakson arrived at his proposal by contrasting the Mediterranean area's present citrus figures — 3,500,000 tons per annum, of which 2,500,000 is exported — with the expected production of 1965: 3,500,000 tons, of which 2,500,000 will have to be exported.

Freight Rise

The Israel delegation is now in London, negotiating freight rates for the season with the Mediterranean Shipping Conference, of which it is also a member. The Conference is asking for a sixpence a case more than last year, while prospects of achieving the same market prices for citrus as last year are poor. South African oranges are selling at seven shillings per case less than in 1958.

GUARDIAN EASTERN

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED LONDON

All Classes of Insurance

Serving Israel's Economy for 35 Years

General Agents and Attorneys

INSURANCE AGENCIES LTD.

TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA • NATAVA • TYBERIAS

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

SEND IT NOW

Excite and Delight in your Gift-Giving ACT TODAY

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES (All Amounts in U.S. Dollars)

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Inside), Israel, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

U.S. (Outside), Canada, S. Africa \$12.00 • \$12.00 • \$12.00

Oil Production Exceeding Consumption

LONDON (PTF). — THE world is producing more oil than it is consuming, and it is likely to continue to do so for some time to come, judging from the latest available evidence.

Last year, total world production of crude oil was 226,400,000 tons; consumption is estimated at 223,000,000. The difference was made good largely by running down the very large stocks of oil built up in the United States during 1957.

WORLD OIL RESERVES

(As percentage of world total)

Area Percentage

Middle East 45

United States 35

Communist countries 10

Caribbean 5

East India 3

Canada 2

Other countries 1

So far this year, production has been rising at an annual rate of eight per cent and consumption at an annual rate of about six per cent. If these increases are maintained throughout the whole of this year world production in 1959 will be around 2,000,000,000 tons and consumption will be about 1,900,000,000 tons below this.

Oil Production Exceeding Consumption

LONDON (PTF). — THE world is producing more oil than it is consuming, and it is likely to continue to do so for some time to come, judging from the latest available evidence.

Last year, total world production of crude oil was 226,400,000 tons; consumption is estimated at 223,000,000. The difference was made good largely by running down the very large stocks of oil built up in the United States during 1957.

WORLD OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(In millions of tons, 1958)

Area Consumption Production

U.S. 69 226.4

Canada 10 21.6

Mexico 15 12.0

Caribbean 5 10.0

Other 10 10.0

Western Europe 20 20.0

Eastern Europe 10 10.0

U.S.S.R. 10 10.0

China 10 10.0

India 10 10.0

Japan 10 10.0

Other 10 10.0

Total 117 223.0

Oil Production Exceeding Consumption

LONDON (PTF). — THE world is producing more oil than it is consuming, and it is likely to continue to do so for some time to come, judging from the latest available evidence.

Last year, total world production of crude oil was 226,400,000 tons; consumption is estimated at 223,000,000. The difference was made good largely by running down the very large stocks of oil built up in the United States during 1957.

WORLD OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(In millions of tons, 1958)

Area Consumption Production

U.S. 69 226.4

Canada 10 21.6

Mexico 15 12.0

Caribbean 5 10.0

Other 10 10.0

Western Europe 20 20.0

Eastern Europe 10 10.0

U.S.S.R. 10 10.0

China 10 10.0

India 10 10.0

Japan 10 10.0

Other 10 10.0

Total 117 223.0

Consumer Cooperatives in Difficulties

Unclear Administration, Lack of Training Results in Sales Sag

By Our Economic Editor

THERE can no longer be any doubt that difficult days are ahead for Israel's consumer cooperatives. As a matter of fact, the crisis has already set in.

Turnover totals for the first half of 1959 may seem to tell another story, for they still show a rise of 3.6 per cent against the same period last year, though that advance would be rather small compared with the 23 per cent of a year before. But at a closer view not even that remains. The rise in prices and the population increase alone offset the rise. Moreover, the office of the cooperatives movement jointly with the Hamaashir obviously constitute a thing apart — indeed, the turnover has jumped up full 34 per cent. At the same time, in the ordinary cooperative shops sales averaged 11.03m. a month in the period January-June last, 14.4 per cent less than a year before, and perhaps seven per cent less in real terms, although the volume of retail has doubtless risen this year, and presumably the volume per capita too.

Rationing Ended

As a matter of fact, the turn of the tide was not expected. There never was any doubt about the role played by rationing in the steady rise of the cooperatives' share in the food trade, for so long as consumers had to be linked to one specific shop many preferred co-operatives. With liberalization and the abolition of ration cards, a reversal was therefore due, and one may indeed ask why it has come so late. Nor is it yet clear how the consumers now behave, whether they split up their purchases between several shops or go over entirely to other grocers, whether they are most influenced in these decisions by the quality of goods offered, by service, by prices or by credit terms (since the cooperatives' principle of cash sales only).

As one could have predicted, the change has been biggest in the "development areas" — with a drop of 13 per cent in cooperative turnover — and in Afula, Tiberias and Safed, also largely populated by immigrants, where cooperative sales have dropped by 26 per cent. The reasons for the six per cent drop in sales in Haifa are less obvious, for both in Tel Aviv and in Jerusalem turnover continued to rise — by 13 and 26 per cent respectively. Slight decreases were recorded also in rural towns and young smallholder settlements, while in the established moshavim the rise continued, presumably partly due to the fact that there the co-operative handles purchases of fodder and other agricultural requirements.

One consequence seems, however, to emerge from the few and incomplete data available: the decline of cooperative turnover does not stem from the consumers' preference for new-fangled forms of retail trade. The turnover in Tel Aviv has risen despite the operation of the supermarket there. On the other hand, in Afula the turnover declined in spite of the establishment of a self-service shop, and in Haifa the decline has not been prevented by nine self-service shops (against five last year) which already handled over one-half of the total sales volume in the first half of 1959. This surprising fact is of considerable importance, for it runs counter to widely accepted views on which the present policy of the cooperative movement is based. One may argue that the decline in sales would have been much bigger had the trend not been arrested by the establishment of modern self-service shops; but one may also presume that the move has been overplayed by private retailers offering their customers other conveniences and attractions. In any case, the matter is worth careful study.

This fact does not detract from the importance of self-service shops, which already account for 48 per cent of total cooperative turnover in urban centres (almost double their share a year ago), and the

are gradually becoming the standard type of cooperative shop in this country. It should, however, be realized that the main factor driving the cooperatives to this modernization has been not the wish to please customers, but the need to reduce costs so as to eventually come out of the red.

Commercial Success

Although the societies' profit and loss figures are treated as commercial secrets, it is rather strange practice for a public, democratically managed movement. It is well known that few of them succeed in breaking even, that the distribution of dividends to members — so common in Britain, Sweden, etc. — is unheard of in this country. The movement openly admits that at the prevailing retail trade margins of 13-15 per cent the cooperative shops are unable to cover their expenses, and therefore seek a way out in self-service, which brings in its wake considerable savings in personnel and higher turnover per both per employee and per unit of invested capital.

As a matter of fact, the results achieved so far are impressive. In the first half of 1959 turnover per employee was 11,350 in the old-type shops, but 14,430 in the self-service shops. The incidence of wages in turnover was respectively 7.8 and 6.4 per cent; of social emoluments 1.8 and 1.4 per cent, and of administrative expenses 1.2 and 1.0 per cent. As a result, total district costs were reduced from 11.7 to 9.4 per cent of the sales profit. Even taking into account the fact that the bigger shops spend somewhat more on account of interest, etc., whether the aim has been achieved in fact is, however, not yet clear, and the results seem to have been rather uneven.

Training Staff

Fortunately, at least some of the cooperative leaders are fully aware of this situation, and instead of indulging in wage war on the private traders, they strive to improve their position by training salesmen, improving supply and packing methods and insisting on good grading, efficient service and the prevention of waste and fraud. This approach of constructive competition seems indeed to be spreading and to be making a positive impact.

Complicated Command

One cannot help wondering whether some of the movement's difficulties — financial and administrative — are not caused by its present diffuse shape and complicated command, and whether both efficiency and its practical use to member customers might not be better served by transferring control to a public body with a simpler structure and a clearer division of functions, rights and responsibilities.

Small Chain Stores Offer Self-Service

By ZEEV ESTREICHER

THE development of retail trade has made remarkable progress during the past four or five years. In Tel Aviv, in particular, modern new business centres have grown up. The crowded and disorderly old shop without shopfronts and other displays belongs to the past, and the standard is now set by up-to-date stores that can compete in architecture, lighting and display with more developed countries.

Development in the food trade has been much slower. It was not until the first supermarket was opened just over a year ago that the whole trade began to rethink its marketing methods. In no other branch is it so necessary to accept new standards in regard to hygiene, efficiency and the choice of goods as well as to keep prices as low as possible. But in no other branch does the shopkeeper encounter so many difficulties.

Israel has about 5,000 grocery shops, not including the co-op shops. This means that a grocery serves an average of 78 families or 300 persons with an approximate turnover of between 11,500 and 14,000 a month. There are, of course, big differences between the delicatessen shop in Dizengoff Road and the small grocer in a village. But they have common problems concerning the supply of goods, display, calculation and the rate of profit.

Sales Agents

More than 200 wholesalers compete for the supply of these groceries, and in addition there are many producers of foodstuffs who have their own sales organization and send their agents to every shop. This in itself is a problem because the grocer has to take too great a percentage of his time in receiving suppliers and placing his orders, which leaves him less time to serve his customers.

Another problem is that the grocer has no possibility to check the quality of the goods offered to him. The result is that there are too many low-quality goods on the market, and that the

ever, not yet clear, and the results seem to have been rather uneven.

Thus, turnover per employee in self-service shops ranged between 11,350 and 14,430, the share of direct costs in turnover between 7.8 and 11.4 per cent (results in the traditional type of shops have been much more uniform), and turnover per square metre of floor area between 11.85 and 14.35 a month. Obviously, the new arrangements of shelves and new types of displays are not in themselves enough to make an efficient shop. Skilled management and a new kind of approach to catering are needed too.

Training Staff

Fortunately, at least some of the cooperative leaders are fully aware of this situation, and instead of indulging in wage war on the private traders, they strive to improve their position by training salesmen, improving supply and packing methods and insisting on good grading, efficient service and the prevention of waste and fraud. This approach of constructive competition seems indeed to be spreading and to be making a positive impact.

Complicated Command

One cannot help wondering whether some of the movement's difficulties — financial and administrative — are not caused by its present diffuse shape and complicated command, and whether both efficiency and its practical use to member customers might not be better served by transferring control to a public body with a simpler structure and a clearer division of functions, rights and responsibilities.

Small Chain Stores Offer Self-Service

By ZEEV ESTREICHER

THE development of retail trade has made remarkable progress during the past four or five years. In Tel Aviv, in particular, modern new business centres have grown up. The crowded and disorderly old shop without shopfronts and other displays belongs to the past, and the standard is now set by up-to-date stores that can compete in architecture, lighting and display with more developed countries.

Sales Agents

More than 200 wholesalers compete for the supply of these groceries, and in addition there are many producers of foodstuffs who have their own sales organization and send their agents to every shop. This in itself is a problem because the grocer has to take too great a percentage of his time in receiving suppliers and placing his orders, which leaves him less time to serve his customers.

Another Problem

Another problem is that the grocer has no possibility to check the quality of the goods offered to him. The result is that there are too many low-quality goods on the market, and that the

Share Company

A chain may consist of a company whose shareholders are a number of grocers who make their purchases in common, or it may be organized by one big wholesaler who will be not only the supplier but also the main supplier. He will share in his company in the order to underscore the common interest of supplier and purchaser.

This way was chosen by Chen Paldag, a wholesaler of long standing in this country, in order to build up the first grocery chain here. Every member of the chain will buy shares at a value of 11,500 in a com-

pany which has been registered by Chen Paldag. These shares have full voting power and bear a guaranteed dividend. In this way, every member of the chain, as a shareholder, will be entitled to a rebate on his purchases, and the company, as an additional dividend, will be entitled to a rebate on his purchases, and the company, as an additional dividend, will be entitled to a rebate on his purchases.

After extensive preparations the Chen Paldag chain began operations last June. About 200 members have been registered, almost 80 shops have been renovated and most of them have been re-organized into self-service stores. The remaining members of the chain will open their shops as soon as the capital is available for their refitting. The capital necessary to convert a shop of 24 sq.m. floor space into a self-service store is about 11,500. If only new shelves and gondolas are bought or 11,500 if an open refrigerator is to be used, the cost of the equipment is about 11,500. An additional 11,500 is also necessary for cash registers. The members of the chain get a Government loan of 11,500 of nine per cent interest for 25 months.

It is a fact that a shop of not more than 24 sq.m. of floor space can operate successfully as a self-service store. It can thereby give its customer all the advantages

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A Large and Varied Selection of Products at Special Prices

at all stores of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies

★ HIGH QUALITY ★ COURTEOUS SERVICE

At the SELF SERVICE Branches

NO QUEUING

HOME DELIVERY

ORDERS BY TELEPHONE

Buy at The Tarkenton and Benefit



Israelis now take supermarkets in their stride. Above, a family shop in comfort of the Super-Sol mart in Tel Aviv.

Revolution in Retailing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN seven years Israel has moved from a state of primitive, vegetable, egg and milk stalls on the roadside to a state of modern, self-service supermarkets. The change has been so rapid that it has almost caught the public by surprise. The new supermarkets, which are now being built in every town and village, are a complete revolution in retailing. They are a complete revolution in retailing. They are a complete revolution in retailing.

Basically the price of Israel's foodstuffs are fixed by production costs rather than by supply and demand. Milk, milk by-products, eggs, poultry, meat, vegetables, fruit and cereals are all monopoly products enjoying almost complete protection by the State. Prices of bulk commodities such as wheat for bread, fish, oil seeds and sugar beets are also controlled by the Government, which may also import meat or dairy products for various reasons as the occasion arises. The basic aim of the Government is to maintain "food basket" prices which may vary in content and price from time to time but which is planned according to the means and needs of the country.

At the same time the Government, together with the Histadrut, has controlled wages and prices. By juggling prices and wages the authorities have allowed the average citizen to enjoy a modest but steadily rising standard of living while surplus funds have been channelled into development. On the whole the results have been brilliantly successful: levels of nutrition are reasonably high while the development of the country proceeds at an impressive tempo. Nevertheless it seems doubtful whether maximum efficiency has been obtained in the detailed execution of this balanced consumption-development philosophy.

Farmers' Margin

Since prices are geared to costs rather than demand they tend to be high, for the cost accountants base their calculations on protecting the immigrant moshavim which have not attained full efficiency. This marginal or even sub-marginal farmers are kept going when under "free" competition they would go to the wall. Nobody will quarrel seriously with this outlook, but advice to such farmers and control of their use they make of their opportunities, should be carefully planned so as to improve their methods and cut their costs as rapidly as possible. Maximum efficiency in farming and marketing has still to be achieved and the cost is being borne by the consumer.

According to Al Feinberg, director of Super-Sol's Tel Aviv Supermarket, vegetables may be marked up by anything up to 100 per cent over

the wholesale price. Tomatoes, for which he pays 160 pr. per kilo, sell for 230 pr. an increase of almost 50 per cent. He blames this high mark-up entirely on the poor grading of the vegetables. "Grading?" he laughs, "It's a joke." As a result he has to regrade vegetables passed as A-1 and to throw out the rejects. His customers are paying indirectly for wasted transport and excessive payments made because of this sloppy grading. He maintains that the only answer is to have mechanical pre-grading at point of supply and that the savings by the machines passing only the best will pay the costs of their installation.

Beef Marketing

According to Mr. Feinberg the worst casualty of the country's marketing system is beef. This opinion is confirmed by the USOM adviser on cattle, Professor Leslie Johnson (see Page III). Perhaps as an offshoot of the violent religious taboos associated with meat the consumer pays heavily for appalling marketing and auxiliary services. Rabbinical, hide-men, wholesalers, middlemen, butchers and municipalities take so many cuts off the joint that little remains for the meat purchaser who pays very much for very little. Perhaps after the elections are over and a new coalition safely formed, a Government commission will investigate some of the secrets of the slaughterhouses?

Mr. Feinberg's Colleagues

Mr. Feinberg's colleagues, Mr. Mates, who is in charge of the bulk buying from factories, says that the Supermarket saves 12 to 15 per cent by purchasing in quantity and that this profit is passed on to the consumer. Any goods found to be faulty are returned at once to the factory and an explanation demanded, with a copy of the supplier's reply to be sent direct to the consumer. The Supermarket people claim proudly that its creation has led to almost revolutionary improvements in the quality of goods sold. It has also brought about a radical reduction in the retailer's mark-up. The days when the grocer was automatically entitled to a mysterious 20 per cent extra for his handling of goods are over. Today the cooperative stores throughout the country are fighting to match the Supermarket prices, while the small grocer battles to hold his customers by atten-

YOUR SHOP TOO—

can be replanned and modernized.

MIROMIT units, installed on your premises increase turnover, improve the appearance of your shop, display more lines, and create impulse-buying among your customers.

Using the latest MIROMIT methods of shelving and display, many chain stores, supermarkets, co-operative stores and independent shops have improved their display of goods and increased their turnover.

Call MIROMIT's Tel Aviv office, Phone 21964, and ask for a representative to advise you regarding your requirements.

MIROMIT

ASHKELON METAL PRODUCTS LTD.

the pioneers in Israel of self-service equipment and other modern shop fittings.

Plant: Industrial Zone, Tel Aviv 6100, 100 Eshel Ashkelon, Tel Aviv 6100.

Tel Aviv Office, 100 Eshel Ashkelon, Tel Aviv 6100.

70-71710

SUPER-SOL

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

Why it Pays to Advertise

Exports to Africa Wide Open Field

By E. KWILECKI

MORE and more Africans earn good money in Kenya, and still more in Uganda, as planters, government officials or factory workers. With this, the demand for consumer goods is steadily rising. However, whoever thinks that the Africans will readily grab anything that is not available elsewhere will be badly disappointed. The Africans' scale of quality is rising together with their buying power, and he even has a word for cheap trash—"Hong Kong," which is where many such goods are made.

Israel's potential customers in Africa would like to have consumer goods of some quality, and it is they who should be catered to by our exporters, not the millions of people still living under most primitive conditions and able to afford nothing but the cheapest grey sheeting or an enamel bowl.

Everybody knows that publicity is a precondition for sales promotion in America.

Little Price Difference

Israel makes wonderful citrus and tomato juices. Can our factories hope to increase their sales by selling concentrates at 24/10 instead of 25/6 per dozen bottles? The shipping and handling expenses which account for a large part of the end price will remain the same and the sacrifices of the supplier will not be felt by the ultimate consumer.

2m. Dunams Under Unirrigated Crops

TWO million dunams are now being prepared for unirrigated winter grain, fodder and industrial crops. The Jerusalem Post is informed. This total is slightly more than the average of the past four years, and three times the acreage of unirrigated winter crops during the 1950-51 season. It is expected to provide 26 per cent of the country's wheat requirements by next summer.

Customer Consciousness

The careful balance of production and price paid to the farmer on the one hand, and the "food basket" price paid by the consumer on the other will not be upset by streamlining efficiency and insistence on up-grading of quality, packing and service. At the moment it seems that we will fly to the moon before we discover in Israel that even the customer may sometimes be right, but who knows what revolutions the next few years may bring?

Coffee Men in Two Camps

LONDON.

For worldwide export quotas on coffee were discussed by producers in Washington last week. The Latin American producers, who see quotas as the only answer to continued world overproduction, have been operating a limited quota scheme amongst themselves. They suggest that this should be expanded.

African producers, on the other hand, are unwilling to first thought possible, it has resulted in mounting stocks. In Brazil there were 21,500,000 sacks stored at the beginning of July, more than twice the annual African output. If these were released onto the market, world prices would slump and hit all producers.

Production of coffee is growing faster than consumption. In 1958 world production was 38,800,000 sacks, but world production was 33,400,000 sacks. This year the world crop is estimated at some 39.1 million sacks.

YOUR SHOP TOO—

can be replanned and modernized.

MIROMIT units, installed on your premises increase turnover, improve the appearance of your shop, display more lines, and create impulse-buying among your customers.

Using the latest MIROMIT methods of shelving and display, many chain stores, supermarkets, co-operative stores and independent shops have improved their display of goods and increased their turnover.

Call MIROMIT's Tel Aviv office, Phone 21964, and ask for a representative to advise you regarding your requirements.

MIROMIT

ASHKELON METAL PRODUCTS LTD.

the pioneers in Israel of self-service equipment and other modern shop fittings.

Plant: Industrial Zone, Tel Aviv 6100, 100 Eshel Ashkelon, Tel Aviv 6100.

Tel Aviv Office, 100 Eshel Ashkelon, Tel Aviv 6100.

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

70-71710

Hagit Lalo Impresses

HAGIT Lalo, who can bid fair to be regarded as one of Israel's most dynamic young painters (she is 23), is having an interesting exhibition at the Elina Gallery in Jerusalem (just off Princes Mary Ave.), together with a display of modern jewelry by Tass, a trio of young Jerusalem designers and jewelers who work chiefly in silver.

The size of the gallery has resulted in a smaller but finer selection of paintings than Lalo's recent Tel Aviv show. All of the paintings are colorful, advanced abstracts, strongly painted, in the sense that they are created in broad areas, and the direction of brush and palette-knife strokes, sometimes impasto, plays a dynamic role in the composition. Finally, there are striking contrasts of tone, particularly between the vertical strokes, and fine use of color—few of our painters can lay reds of different temperature next to each other with the skill and taste of this artist.

Lalo is an "advanced" painter in the sense that the character of her work is in line with the most advanced intellectual painting of the last 15 years. One can make comparisons with the broad semi-abstract landscapes of De Stael, abstractions by Lanskoy and Pollock, and where composition is concerned, even with the Paris fence-brush "action" painters.

Accident and Design
The justification of an abstract painting is the strength of its composition: one feels that Lalo works at this problem by literally pushing the paint around on her canvas, overlapping, obliterating, leaving what is successful. On the other hand there are occasionally traces of happy "accidents" that still look like accidents, particularly the "dribbles," and anything that looks like an accident, even if it is not, is an undesirable feature in any intellectual achievement.

There is nothing accidental in character about the quite magnificent "Composition," (which has been acquired by Mrs. Eban) which justifies all of Lalo's experiments. This is an extraordinary successful arrangement of driving and interlocking forms that fall into a nucleus which is itself a group of smaller



Hagit Lalo: "Composition". At right: Jewellery by Tass.

areas. Cleverly painted, subtle and pleasing in color, it is work which, like good music, grows upon one with each successive exploration. One can say this of very few paintings anywhere.

Tass

THE Jewellery by the Tass trio is also characterized by sound composition and fine craftsmanship, a tribute to the training provided by the Bezalel school, where one of the group now himself teaches. The designs are modern and simple, and the execution is finer than that I have seen at Georg Jensen's in Copenhagen. Outstanding are the necklaces, particularly the one based on suspended rectangular shapes. This is one of the best exhibitions of Jewellery we have seen in the Capital in data.

Israel Composers (III)

JACOBY: EAST IS EAST

FOR the first five years after he left the master, he reveres Hindemith, Hans Jacoby says he could not compose independently. The great man was a marvelous teacher, but he did not develop the individuality of his pupils. He was born in 1909 in Koenigsberg and studied the viola with Wolfstahl and composition with Hindemith at the Staatliche Hochschule fuer Musik in Berlin, wrote music mainly for his own use. He wanted to appear as a soloist, he smiles shyly, so he wrote his Viola Concerto. He wanted to conduct, and wrote his first Symphony. Since those beginnings his creations have gone their own way, and many have been performed by other conductors.

One of the first Israel works to be played by the I.P.O. was Jacoby's "Seven Miniatures for Orchestra" (Molnari), followed by the "Symphonic Prologue" (Walter Susskind and Idler Solomon) and others. His "Capriccio Israelien" belongs to the repertoire of Herta and Paul Amirson, and other compositions are frequently played abroad too. He was the first to play in the Municipality of Tel Aviv for his Cantata based on words by A.D. Gordon. He also made an orchestral suite of it. At present he is completing his Third Symphony with the assistance of the Israel Composers' Fund.

Folk Singer

Numbering among his chamber music two String Quartets, a String and a Piano Trio and a Quintet for Wind Instruments, Jacoby gives special emphasis on the influence which his musical acquaintance and cooperation with the folk singer Bracha Tzoref have had on some of his work, in particular his Popular Suite and his latest work, "Partita Israeliana" for String Orchestra, which the Kol Yisrael Orchestra first put on some months ago.

Jacoby's "King David's Lyre" for Viola and Piano (or Orchestra) belongs to his most often played compositions. It is an old Talmudic legend telling of the midnight breeze touching the string of David's lyre and inspiring him to compose his music to the psalms. The music appears in Jacoby's composition as a Theme and Variations.

His outspoken opinion (and he is not alone in this) towards the treatment of East-



ern melos is that it should not be spoiled by Western harmonies and that any use of contrapuntal technique must be modest. The Israel music of the future need not necessarily be oriental, but all the folklore around us is, of course, of great importance and will play its part in the evolution of Israel's music. All present composers are pioneers, but only time will tell which way is the right

one; the all-important thing is that a composer should write music as he feels and should let things grow naturally.

Jacoby does not believe in atonal or electronic music. He feels that tonality is based on the laws of nature. A violinist, Jacoby joined the orchestra of the Suedwestdeutscher Rundfunk in Frankfurt-am-Main in 1930 and frequently appeared in chamber music ensembles and as a soloist. In 1933 he left for Turkey, playing in a string quartet and giving solo recitals. In 1934 he arrived in this country, where he immediately joined Paul Hauser's String Quartet together with Wolfgang Schocken and the late Thelma Yellin. The Palestine Committee of Music took him on as teacher. In 1936 he also accepted a position at the first Jewish Broadcasting Service Orchestra, continuing with Kol Yisrael until last year, when he joined the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. He also served as pedagogical director of the Rubin Academy of Music from 1934 to 1938.

JOHANAN BOEHM

Theatre Notes

Pacifism in Japanese Dress

Ohel presents "Tanaka the Soldier," by Georg Kaiser, translated by Arvid Hamel. Direction: Hans Jarry; Design: Genta Berger; Music: Raphael Ben Moshe; Choreography: Beth Harris.

IN Viennese theatre, the curtain goes up and down quietly. The Viennese stage shares with Paris and London their respect for the spoken word, for action that is only suggested. The Viennese must go to theatre as children go to a d-gaming happy to call up familiar figures in the ever-changing shapes.

Transplanted into local conditions, the sentimental Gemuetlichkeit of pre-war Vienna sounds hollow, to say the least. Mr. Kaiser's philosophy, in particular, has dated very quickly. "Tanaka the Soldier" is a plea against governments which maintain costly armies on the parade grounds by levying heavy taxes from the poor. In a country which is so intensely defence-conscious as ours, such arm-chair pacifism sounds strange. Japanese costumes and a reference to 1920 do not make things easier. The public seeks analogies, looking for a message. What is the message? Ohel wanted to carry to Israelis in the 13th year of their independence?

Good to Act

Obviously Ohel did not think of it that way. The Ohel people wanted to act, and Kaiser's work is a good play to act in an easy, communicative way. It is constructed as a series of three tableaux, linked only by the figure of the Good Soldier Tanaka. Tanaka is the best

private in his company—obedient to his officers, kind to his comrades, grateful to the Emperor for his kindness in having him as a soldier at all.

When he realizes that the money out of which the Emperor pays for his soldiers' uniforms and arms comes from the starving poor, Tanaka revolts. It is an armchair sort of revolt, an appeal from the dock without the slightest chance of success. It is the revolt of a dutiful sort.

The rest of the characters are merely floating sketches—the poor villagers, the crafty brothel madam, the insinuating military judge are illustrations, evidence in the author's case.

'Artist's Director

Prof. Jarry's direction leaves little to be desired, except that he was obviously unaware of local moods, a handicap of any newcomer. Prof. Jarry is an artist's director, he gives the man on the stage the best chance to assert himself, to paint a character by gesture and voice.

Some characteristics on the "Ohel" stage were, indeed, very commendable—Tanaka's shikari, the Japanese, whose efforts tend to appear as an old, old man were fully rewarded; as Arvid Hamel's, who, however, seemed to have taken his role too easily and seriously by underplaying. Miss Dora Katsenelson, a competent player, gave a vivid impression of the madam. Miss Shoshie Dinar, as Tanaka's wife, was a most effective actor who has been added to the Ohel house, to attractive but hopelessly unchangeable sin for an actor.

The title role is played by a young artist who only made his appearance a year ago, and who undoubtedly has talent though little experience. He is extremely self-conscious, especially in the first act, in which he is supposed to portray the enthusiastic young soldier on a day's leave with his father in the village. He is much better in the last act, when at once in the performance

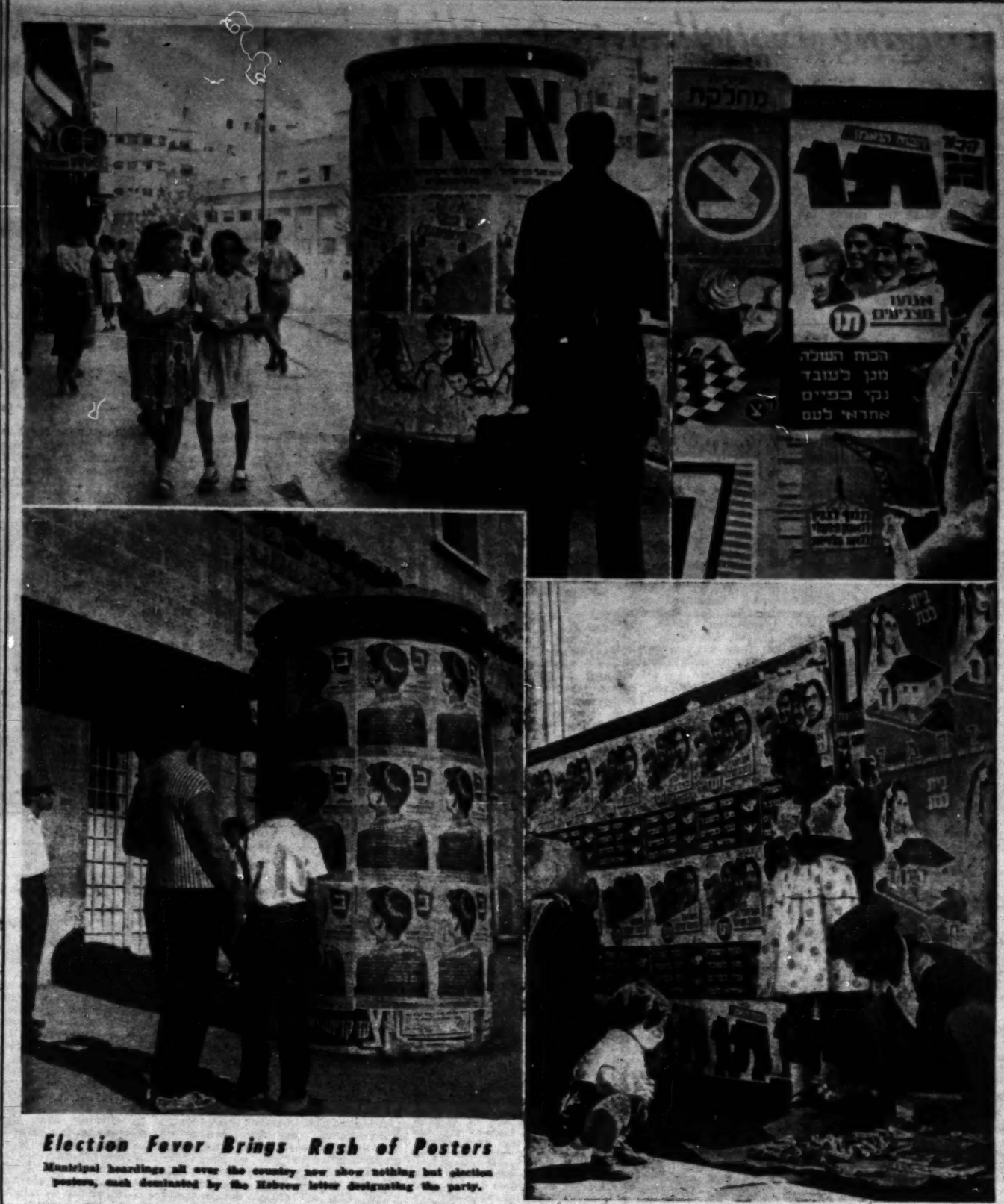
IN THE GROOVE

"Yemuda Yemuda" as sung by INBAL, the Yemuda House Theatre (Rial Arbel, 12-26), 12-11-59.

THIS release gives you Inbal in a most interesting programme, one side consisting of traditional Yemuda songs in Hebrew, the other of Arabic songs in which the girls tell of their daily life and work. All are well done, reminding one of the days when Inbal performed without the pretentiousness and sophistication that have lately done it more harm than good. The songs are rendered without arrangements or orchestration, thus retaining an original character which makes this disc a valuable and genuine addition to the collection of oriental folklores.

"Batul Yarah" (The Green Onion) Israel Theatre Group (Rial Arbel, 12-26), 12-11-59.

Founded mainly with young talents emanating from the Nahal Troupe, the "Batul Yarah" has quickly established itself by its happy-go-lucky style, poking fun at practically everything with that quality of performance that sounds improvised and gives you the impression that the performing actors enjoy doing their numbers. The disc is full of "hits" like "Bereshit" and "Zomer Hanoded." Especially enjoyable musically are Wilensky's "Yemuda" and Noy's "Hedva." Though still healthily amateurish in artistic presentation, the performance of the group is a great improvement over the regular Army Concert Parties inasmuch as there is less rough and crude shouting, and more singing with voices which show some professional training. Humour and gaiety are the keynote, and this goes to view is contagious.



Election Fever Brings Rush of Posters

Municipal hearings all over the country now show nothing but election posters, each dominated by the Hebrew letter designating the party.

AMERICAN PAINTING—As Seen at the Bezalel

THIS exhibition now on view at the Bezalel Museum, which was reviewed in these pages on September 4, reflects rather faithfully the wide and varied scene of American art. There are so many tendencies, movements and individualities at work in the U.S. that no such show could aim at completeness; nor could anyone, in fairness, define the character of American art in a few paragraphs. For one reason

alone this would be impossible at the present stage: any artist who chooses to make his permanent home in the New World is immediately accepted as "belonging," and he becomes an "American artist" without any further questions about his origin or style. Nothing quite like this happened anywhere before, not even in Paris, where one could become a member of the "Ecole des Paris" but not a "French painter." Thus an artist like Lapchitz, who was world-famous when he settled in the U.S. in 1941, is quite naturally included in this exhibition and contributes much to its interest although no European will think of him as an American sculptor.

A slightly different case is that of Max Weber: he arrived as a child in Brooklyn and received the greater part of his training in the U.S.; but his Russian-Jewish origin has remained an important factor in his development, and there is no well-known artist, apart from Chagall, whose name is so readily associated with Jewish themes. His subjects, on the other hand, which include dancing Hasidim and orthodox Jews at prayer, have certainly been inspired by scenes experienced on New York's lower East side, and Weber is as much part of America as is New York.

He is, in fact, considered one of the pioneers of modern American art, for he was one of the first to introduce the influences of Cubism, Fauvism and Expressionism into his country.

This brings us to one of the trends which have long been firmly established in the U.S.: that Expressionism, which we should now, in contrast to the never movement of "abstract Expressionism," call "Traditional Expressionism." Its origin lies partly in the fact that, in the first quarter of this century, certain American artists (particularly Hartley and Peininger, who are no longer living and therefore not represented at the Bezalel) went to Europe, where they spent some time in close contact with the German Expressionists. Perhaps still stronger than their influence was the impact in the 30's and 40's of such refugees from Nazism as Max Beckmann and George Grosz who came to the U.S. to live and teach there for years. Such masters as these do not usually encourage the imitation of their own style, but they transmit a certain outlook and the legend of a tradition.

An equally important part in the education of American artists was, of course, played by that country's magnificent collections, many of which contain more modern art than Old Masters. Not only the works of Chagall and Soutine—two Expressionists of Russian origin—but also those of Kokoschka, Klee and many other Central European masters were familiar with the movement these represented long before they were known in London or Paris.

Rise of Shahn

None of this, of course, suffices to explain the rise of a highly original artist like Ben Shahn (not well represented at this show), who has been described as an Expressionist with a strong social conscience. One can only say that the intellectual climate which surrounded him, and the generous government scheme which supported him, together with thousands of other artists, enabled him to develop gifts which might not have found recognition in the catalogue of Western Europe, where art with a content has lately been more and more discredited. There is now no painter of equal standing who is condemned to grow up among stone walls, men unjustly persecuted or Indians dying of starvation.

Jack Levine, to whom work we would like to draw particular attention, belongs to a generation—less than 20 years of age—which has produced few Expressionists in European countries. His "Syndicate" is a famous picture and a masterpiece. Levine's critical approach even such to Daumier, perhaps also something to Beckmann and Grosz, while his treatment of colour and his treatment of figures seem to be connected with the early Russian and American. What matters, however, is the mastery with which an impression on

more probably, an idea, has been translated into paint. Three heads in a row, six hands which form a chain, traditions, there are others made, to tell the story of big business, luxurious living and utter cynicism. Gaping holes and bulging eyes look like the caricatures of touch, but they are also there to give shape and volume. Every flag, button-hole and cigar has its function in this composition, which is simple and intricate all at once.

If the work of all these artists can be shown to be derived from the European tradition, there are others who confess themselves to be influenced by the Far East. Outstanding among these are Morris Graves and Mark Tobey. The birds which Graves likes to paint have a strangely uncanny expression and remind one of Klee, but when one reads the artist's statements one realizes that they have a different meaning based on his belief in Zen Buddhism. Tobey's art is abstract and strongly influenced by Chinese calligraphy. He covers his surface with a screen of signs behind which one suspects layer upon layer of more signs. What at first looks like a loose scribble turns out to be a carefully worked design, with touches of colour here and there to balance the composition. The great attention which he gives to the detailed treatment of the canvas is a characteristic of many of America's abstract artists.

Anguish and Anxiety
Another group of "abstract Expressionists," including Kline and Kooning, are inclined towards the other extreme: they apply paint broadly and emphatically, the first of these two producing large, black signs of great crudity, the second creating a kind of labyrinth of coarsely drawn brush strokes from which large eyes stare with an expression of horror. This movement has been particularly braised for its vitality and of course, for its freedom from the fetters of tradition. It is interesting, therefore, to read the artist's own comments in the catalogue which speak of "anxiety" (Kooning) and "anguish" (Kline). Read with some critical sense, these confessions reveal how deep is the confusion that produced some of the work which now has the greatest influence everywhere. This exhibition does not include as many "abstract Expressionists" as one might have expected: important names like Motherwell, Rauschenberg and Hans Francis do not appear. Perhaps this is due to the opinion held by some and quoted by the American Ambassador in his opening speech, that a new wave of realism is rising and gaining ground.

A. YAPPO-HOFFMANN

Making Posters with a Purpose

A STRIKING and useful 12-page colour reprint from the Tel Aviv Graphic Arts Monthly "Olam Hadevua" ("The World of Printing") has recently come off the press. It is devoted to a discussion of the Independence Day poster, and this year's is reproduced on the cover, and also reproduced in an article by R. Dayan, the commercial art teacher at the Bezalel School. In taking the poster to pieces, Dayan illustrates his theory with reproductions of his students in a closed competition, some of which are also reproduced in colour. This year's poster showed fireworks, which Dayan rightly points out could have been anywhere.

Dayan's Approach

Dayan's approach is simple and direct: such a poster must express the relationship between the citizen and the State of Israel. It must orient the viewer and help him share in a feeling of pride and joy. Whether this is done in humorous, symbolic or abstract vein is of little importance, providing it mirrors the spirit of the occasion and serves an educational purpose.

Seen from this point of view, the students' posters are all successful. Not unnaturally, some of them suffer from the usual art student ill: a tendency to banality and overcomplication—it takes years of experience before superfluous detail can be discarded. However, most of their posters show a real mastery of design and a light touch—the funnels of which form the "eleven," and is gay and well constructed. The reprint in four-colour photo-effect is a remarkable combination of volunteer service, printing and plates were supplied free of charge by Israel-American Graphics Ltd.; the Ortel Printing Company Ltd.; and M. Pivovarsky. Film was given by Adonai and paper by the American-Israeli Paper Mills. It is gratifying to know that these firms are prepared to pool their know-how and resources to produce such an interesting and otherwise expensive publication.

by Raphael Mins. It shows a decorative immigrant ship, the funnels of which form the "eleven," and is gay and well constructed. The reprint in four-colour photo-effect is a remarkable combination of volunteer service, printing and plates were supplied free of charge by Israel-American Graphics Ltd.; the Ortel Printing Company Ltd.; and M. Pivovarsky. Film was given by Adonai and paper by the American-Israeli Paper Mills. It is gratifying to know that these firms are prepared to pool their know-how and resources to produce such an interesting and otherwise expensive publication.

NOT TO BE MISSED!
Only **17** more days till the close of the **TEL AVIV JUBILEE EXHIBITION**

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
Medallions and Coins Section
Tel Aviv Jubilee Medallion

On sale at all local banks, at the offices of the Medallions and Coins Section, and at the Jubilee Exhibition.

Spend a Wonderful Vacation at the **MORIAN HOTEL**
Jerusalem Tel 5075

Bringing Bestsellers to Israelis

By Philip Gilon

THIRTY years ago progressive bestsellers were charging several pounds for under-the-counter copies of "Lady Chatterley's Lover." Lawrence fought the banning of his book by printing a subscription edition of 1,000 copies in Florence, which he hawked around to his friends at two guineas a copy. Then he found himself at the mercy of the pirates, in what he called his "T.H. with the Jolly Rogers" as unauthorized editions were produced by lovers of literature who despised both titles as paying royalties to writers and were nevertheless fully protected by Mrs. Grundy's hypocritical laws.

Today Israelis irrespective of age or sex can buy a paperback edition of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" for 12.5 or a hard-cover version for 18.5, for no extra cost they have a decision of a New York judge thrown to assert the rather self-evident fact that the book is not pornography. It is questionable how much posthumous vindication will help Lawrence who died in 1930; nevertheless there is ironical satisfaction in the fact that the book has composed with such care and pain has at last become a bestseller in the United States.

Behind the ability of Israelis to read his book and to be up with the delayed American mode lies a remarkable combination of circumstances. Not prurience but lack of hard currency would normally have denied us the right to read a book called "Number Three Bestsellers by Time." Some years ago funds provided by the J.M.G. Fund enabled us to keep in contact with the latest winners of critical or popular fancy. But this allocation was cut down first to \$500,000 a year, then to the present amount of \$300,000, which has to cover magazines, scientific and technical books, and other such items. (The Government of Israel is adding \$200,000 for non-fiction.) Recently the British Parliament agreed to spend \$500,000 on books for Turkey, Pakistan and Israel, of which our share is expected to be \$200,000. But most of this amount will also go to non-fiction.

Critical Position

Thus the position of the average Israeli reader of imaginative writing as distinct from so-called "serious books" became critical indeed: no new books in hard covers or paperbacks appeared on the shelves of bookstores for many months. Wearily we read out-of-date books dragged out of stock. There was a very real danger that we would have to wait for some remote Hebrew translation to keep drifting behind the literary swim.

Behind our rescue from this humiliating situation lies an interesting combination of circumstances. These are the remarkable advance in modern office printing; German Reparations; the erection of Israel's own paper mills at Hadera; the craftsmanship of Israeli printers.

and bookbinding; the initiative of the bookseller E. Steimatzky.

Analysing his difficulties in importing books because of the lack of foreign currency, Steimatzky conceived the inspiration of reprinting in Israel by using the offset process. Israel had obtained excellent equipment from Germany under the Reparations Agreement; her printers and craftsmen were very efficient. Paper was available from the Hadera Mills. In fact, he calculated, the only foreign currency he would require would be for the payment of publishers' and authors' royalties.

Pasternak and Uri

His first venture was "Dr. Zhivago," brought out in a hard-cover edition under licence from Collins of London. The first edition was completely sold out. It is a shocking thought that it might have been denied us the opportunity to try to share Pasternak's massive soul-searching for Steimatzky's inspiration. Even the price, 12.5, was right. It is less than the equivalent cost of the book in the United States.

"Zhivago" was followed by that oddball best-seller, "Lolita," published by arrangement with the Olympia Press of Paris. Perhaps we can derive a mild measure of self-satisfaction from the reflection that we were following the hero and his moppet across the broad expanses and through the motels of America before English readers were able to do so. This too was a sell-out.

Then came the greatest financial success to date, "Exodus." Steimatzky enabled Israel to see themselves in that most flattering of distortions, mirrors. And it only cost 12.5, compared to the American price of \$4.50. Another best-seller, although one that was far less kindly followed. Yael Dayan's novel sold in hard covers for 12.5, as compared to England's 12.5 and America's \$3 and was therefore cheap at the price. The technical production was the least successful, the jacket drawing and photographs coming out very badly. But the book was at least cheap.

Then came Steimatzky's glory — the Oxford University Press allowed him to reprint "An English Reader's Dictionary." Not only did the name appear side-by-side with that of one of the most distinguished publishers in the world, but the Oxford Press even wrote to him, "I want to tell you how very pleased we are with its production. It may sound conceited to say that it is not often that books printed abroad are up to Oxford standard — but in this case one can hardly tell the difference between your edition and ours." After this accolade

ade from the highest of the high Steimatzky was surely entitled to retire!

Instead he produced "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and "Only in America," thus blossoming out as a re-printer of paperbacks. Golden's book sells at 12.5, the equivalent of its American price. The latest product is Meyer Levin's "Eva," which sells at 12.5, and is technically very successful; the quality of paper seems better. The technical improvement over the Dayan production is very marked.

Ambitious Programme

Steimatzky plans to produce 10 pocket books a month and several hardcover books, among them the Oxford Concise Dictionary (as soon as the Hadera Paper Mills have "Bible paper" available). He is to start soon on Golden's "Bible and Little Golden Books" and Hebrew Pocket Books Ltd. has written that they hope that Steimatzky's may become "a kind of Israel publishing extension of the International Congress of Publishers in Vienna the Israel products made a sensational impression."

So far permission to republish has been for Israel only, but Steimatzky hopes to get authority eventually to export to other countries which are experiencing difficulties getting books from England and the U.S. and which Israel can supply under trade agreements. He visualizes Israel exploiting her printing and bookbinding knowledge to develop an important new export.

He will select books according to his own estimate of what the market wants — so far he has not miscalculated. It may well be that we do not and will not always agree with his choice; that is our privilege. But it is a pleasure to know that the American books available for our consideration.

THE DAY OF SACRIFICE, by Feriend Esfandiary, MacDowell, Obolensky, New York, 281 pp.

A MASS demonstration is boiling into a bloody riot one day outside Parliament in Tehran. Kianoush Arya-maneh, curious and questioning, is a member of the Iranian government official, finds himself accidentally swept into the mob despite his indifference to politics. Nearby a foreigner is denouncing the regime.

"He went on and on, screaming higher and higher," says the author, "I listened carefully, wondering if he had any specific complaints. But he had none. He was shouting nothing to support his charges. Nonetheless the response he evoked in all of us was furious. I heard myself angrily shouting with the others, 'Down with tyranny. Down with this corrupt regime. Down with this corrupt regime.' The blasphemies flew out of my mouth with a spontaneity that I had never known. I had never before, I should say, and on 'An English Reader's Dictionary.' 'I pounced upon him and with enormous force, I struck him, striking again and again. Biting with



STUART DAVIS: Study for Mural. From the current exhibition of U.S. paintings at the Beadell Museum.

A NEW KEY TO KAFKA

By Leo Goldberg

FRANZ KAFKA, Dialectic Writer. His work is a study in the dialectic of the human condition. His work is a study in the dialectic of the human condition. His work is a study in the dialectic of the human condition.

At the same time he has not made the error of judgment of so many critics who "mistake biography for literary criticism." His evaluation of Kafka's work is not based exclusively on biographical

detail, although it does play an important part in this small book. His own intimate acquaintance with Kafka, and his well-considered use of the diaries and correspondence, help him to strike a balance between simple narrative and an exposition of his subject's religious outlook.

One of the most interesting features of the book is its treatment of Kafka's humor, although it is possible to disagree with Weltsch in his definition of humor and of its place in Kafka's work. It is enlightening to know that for Weltsch, humor is exaggeration, distortion, the transference of an individual being, an emotion or an object from their original setting to another and inappropriate one. Every reader will recognize this in Kafka, and I believe that this is the first time it has been properly dealt with.

The whole first part of the book, "The Man," made up of a series of short personal reminiscences: "His Life," "The Illness," "His Death," "The Friend," "The Sentence," "The Impurity and Purity," "Letters to Milena," "The Work of the Writer" and "Jewishness." What captivates is Weltsch's modesty, his reluctance to relate in the first person even those incidents which he himself, and his alone, witnessed; and his self-denying emphasis on the primacy of Max Brod in Kafka's life, of all the work invested by Brod in the publication of Kafka's work, and of his research and exegesis around it.

Unique Understanding

Yet this book is not just a supplement to Brod's articles and books. Despite his modesty, Felix Weltsch has his own approach to Kafka and his own unique understanding of him. Already in the biographical section we are confronted with the two governing principles of Kafka's world: purity and impurity, which Weltsch considers the centre of his philosophy, and from which he derives his ethics, his fear, his despair, his struggle with God. Thus already in the first part of the book he leads us to the centre of Kafka's religious world, which is for him the most important aspect of his writing.

From the contradiction between purity and impurity, Weltsch develops his conception of Kafka's entire work, and these two words become the key to his writings. Accompanying all this is a profound analysis of Kafka's novels, and of such short stories as "A Hunger Artist" and "Josephine the Singer, or the Mouse Folk."

The book was originally written in German. The name of the Hebrew translator is not given, so it is difficult to know who is responsible for certain infelicities in the Hebrew, particularly in some of the quotations from Kafka. Apart from these few faults the book is very readable, its point of view is clearly presented and it provides a commentary in the pleasantest of forms.

Colourful Sephardic Personality

By ABRAHAM GOLDBERG

RABBI H.Y.D. ANUL is a better known by the initials of H.Y.D. than by the initials of the four parts of his name. In many ways he was the most versatile and colourful Sephardic personality of his time. He was a man of many talents, a man of many faces, a man of many hearts. He was a man of many talents, a man of many faces, a man of many hearts.

The true flavour of "The Day of Sacrifice" however, is distilled from the small details of his life. It is a story of a man who lived a life of sacrifice, a life of dedication, a life of service. It is a story of a man who lived a life of sacrifice, a life of dedication, a life of service.

As this is the first text in Hebrew on this subject, the book should find interest in a much wider circle than the "Kibbutz intelligentsia" for which it was primarily intended.

Would You Buy Your Children Unwholesome Food?

Then don't let them have any of the unwholesome literature now flooding the market.

Take out a subscription with *Life* and be sure that they have an exciting weekly, of a high standard, a great aid in their studies, and carefully prepared — the work of experienced pedagogues and writers, one that will greatly aid your child in his school work. A one-month subscription costs no more than a single cinema ticket.

We shall be very pleased to let you have a sample copy, free of charge. If you will kindly forward us a post card bearing the child's name and address, and marked: "Sample Copy." Our address: Ha'aretz Shelam, P.O.B. 233, Tel Aviv.

ive regard for his old friend and associate, delicately appraises every biographical detail, and is scrupulous to recount only the truth.

At the same time he has not made the error of judgment of so many critics who "mistake biography for literary criticism." His evaluation of Kafka's work is not based exclusively on biographical

detail, although it does play an important part in this small book. His own intimate acquaintance with Kafka, and his well-considered use of the diaries and correspondence, help him to strike a balance between simple narrative and an exposition of his subject's religious outlook.

One of the most interesting features of the book is its treatment of Kafka's humor, although it is possible to disagree with Weltsch in his definition of humor and of its place in Kafka's work. It is enlightening to know that for Weltsch, humor is exaggeration, distortion, the transference of an individual being, an emotion or an object from their original setting to another and inappropriate one. Every reader will recognize this in Kafka, and I believe that this is the first time it has been properly dealt with.

The whole first part of the book, "The Man," made up of a series of short personal reminiscences: "His Life," "The Illness," "His Death," "The Friend," "The Sentence," "The Impurity and Purity," "Letters to Milena," "The Work of the Writer" and "Jewishness." What captivates is Weltsch's modesty, his reluctance to relate in the first person even those incidents which he himself, and his alone, witnessed; and his self-denying emphasis on the primacy of Max Brod in Kafka's life, of all the work invested by Brod in the publication of Kafka's work, and of his research and exegesis around it.

Unique Understanding

Yet this book is not just a supplement to Brod's articles and books. Despite his modesty, Felix Weltsch has his own approach to Kafka and his own unique understanding of him. Already in the biographical section we are confronted with the two governing principles of Kafka's world: purity and impurity, which Weltsch considers the centre of his philosophy, and from which he derives his ethics, his fear, his despair, his struggle with God. Thus already in the first part of the book he leads us to the centre of Kafka's religious world, which is for him the most important aspect of his writing.

From the contradiction between purity and impurity, Weltsch develops his conception of Kafka's entire work, and these two words become the key to his writings. Accompanying all this is a profound analysis of Kafka's novels, and of such short stories as "A Hunger Artist" and "Josephine the Singer, or the Mouse Folk."

The book was originally written in German. The name of the Hebrew translator is not given, so it is difficult to know who is responsible for certain infelicities in the Hebrew, particularly in some of the quotations from Kafka. Apart from these few faults the book is very readable, its point of view is clearly presented and it provides a commentary in the pleasantest of forms.

Colourful Sephardic Personality

By ABRAHAM GOLDBERG

RABBI H.Y.D. ANUL is a better known by the initials of H.Y.D. than by the initials of the four parts of his name. In many ways he was the most versatile and colourful Sephardic personality of his time. He was a man of many talents, a man of many faces, a man of many hearts. He was a man of many talents, a man of many faces, a man of many hearts.

The true flavour of "The Day of Sacrifice" however, is distilled from the small details of his life. It is a story of a man who lived a life of sacrifice, a life of dedication, a life of service. It is a story of a man who lived a life of sacrifice, a life of dedication, a life of service.

As this is the first text in Hebrew on this subject, the book should find interest in a much wider circle than the "Kibbutz intelligentsia" for which it was primarily intended.

Would You Buy Your Children Unwholesome Food?

Then don't let them have any of the unwholesome literature now flooding the market.

Take out a subscription with *Life* and be sure that they have an exciting weekly, of a high standard, a great aid in their studies, and carefully prepared — the work of experienced pedagogues and writers, one that will greatly aid your child in his school work. A one-month subscription costs no more than a single cinema ticket.

We shall be very pleased to let you have a sample copy, free of charge. If you will kindly forward us a post card bearing the child's name and address, and marked: "Sample Copy." Our address: Ha'aretz Shelam, P.O.B. 233, Tel Aviv.

Portrait of a Children's Village

By Berthe Goster

BEN SHEMAN: A CHILDREN'S VILLAGE IN ISRAEL. Published by the Federation Internationale des Communismes Juifs (F.I.C.J.), 1959.

IN the whole history of children's villages, those in Israel occupy a unique place. In similar villages abroad the children who live in them come from the same country, speak the same language, share the same tradition. They are orphans, or physically handicapped, or emotionally deprived, or victims of war and revolution. They are fundamentally children living on the outskirts of a national society, and the task of the educator and the social worker is to restore them whole and happy to their natural environment.

Even in the International Children's Village with foreign land, with its children from different countries and its training for life in a world community, the boys and girls remain little Polish, German, Italian or what have you, and they too are expected to return, enriched, to their native countries.

The children's village here, in Israel, then, is different in purpose. Its aims are three-fold. To take what are in fact foreign children and to give them a new language and a new culture — in those early days, the children were not yet Hebrew, a language not yet established, a culture not yet formed — as Hebrew-speaking Jews at one in the nation, to train them for life on the land in an educated village community; to base the education, work and life of the children on the group, a group designed in the end to join an existing collective settlement, or form a new one. Following the latter, the children came to the creation of Youth Aliyah, based on these same principles and embracing a number of children's villages and hundreds of groups of refugee and immigrant children trained on these lines in kibbutzim.

Something between a quarter and a fifth of the agricultural population of this country has sprung from this movement. In other lands the children were reared in a national community; here they helped to create one.

Well-Known Village

Of all the children's villages in Israel, Ben Sheman is the best known both here and abroad. In 1927 Dr. Siegfried Lehmann, a young doctor from Berlin, landed in Palestine with a group of young people he had reclaimed from bandit life on the streets of Kovno five years before, much as Mark Twain had reclaimed the homeless waifs of Russia, and by the same mixture of self-governing principles and generous human understanding. Together they founded Ben Sheman, the first successful children's village to take root in Israel with children from abroad, on a tract of land near Lydda, in an area surrounded by Arab villages.

Hebrew Bookshelf

THERE is no doubt that man has made remarkable progress in tool-making, for once he had one implement he could readily fashion another: Tongs made with one pair of tongs, our Sages have it. Or, in modern parlance, a lathe made with a lathe.

Hamshetah (The Five), by S. Cohen and S. Sherevsky, edited by E. Mendelsohn, Israel Education Correspondence Institute, 1959. It is designed to provide theoretical guidance for students occupied in making tools for machine shops and garage work. This is a comprehensive work which goes into all the pertinent details of the structure of the machine, how it is put together and how to manipulate it. This will no doubt give invaluable assistance in vocational training in this country.

EARNING a trade is important, but even more important is the need to put one's knowledge into practice. Individuals do so, singly at first, until they discovered that their learning efforts were being exploited by their employers. So it dawned upon them that they would have to band together to protect their rights.

Halakhot Hamishet (The Five), by Zeev Karmi, 1959. This is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the *halakhot* which follow the weekly portions of the Law. The author is quite at home in Jewish lore and first establishes the connection between the sections of the Law, the prophets and the weekly portion, then analyses it and finally formulates a succinct and marked conclusion. The first volume, *Halakhot Hamishet*, is a continuation of the study of the meanings of various sections of the Bible through an examination of the

Experimental Station Turns Desolate Region into Park, Oasis

By David Magnus

FRESHLY-mowed grass, shady foliage and magnolia in bloom make a summer oasis of Havat Noy, the experimental garden station of the Ministry of Agriculture, located in the Ruppun Agricultural College in Emeq Hefer.

Only someone with faith in Israel's soil could have chosen such a site for an experimental garden. When it was first laid out ten years ago, the soil was so poor that mountains of fertilizer and manure had to be brought in, and to this day every leaf from the trees and shrubs is saved and composted. The result is 40 dunams of rolling parkland dotted with rare trees, ornamental shrubs, a magnificent rose garden, several varieties of lawn and all sorts of wild plants, all landscaped by the late Oren Weinberg, who created the Natanya and Safed municipal gardens and the Rothschild gardens in Jerusalem.

Plastic Greenhouse

The main attraction of the farm go on at its plastic greenhouses, whose main feature is the constant circulation of fresh air from outside. The sliding panels are easy to mend, unlike glass panes. Another innovation is a hydrostatic mist spray, electrically driven, which is in constant contact with the plant so that the hydrostatic releases mist before the leaves have time to dry. Long concrete benches holding pots and trays for plant propagation are packed with vermiculite shavings from Moshe Hahonin. These improvements were brought over from England by Mrs. Ruth Benjamin, the horticultural instructor in charge, who has put in work at Wilkes, Chelsea, Padua, Fiesole and Villa Taranto near Palermo, world-famous for its rockeries and ornamental plants.

From the propagation

houses, the experimental plants are transferred out into the open and under trolleys covered arbours lathe-slatted for plants requiring a minimum of sun. Rock-climbers and east grow here in profusion; water tubs with Loto Hula water plants and lilies are of ornamental interest. The station has experimented with a substance called gibberellic acid, which is used to isolate fungus diseases and has the startling effect of making plants grow to enormous sizes.

Havat Noy experiments with all sorts of rare plants, such as *Quisqualis indica*, an Indian climber with a strange fragrance and clusters of deep red striped exotic flowers, that was discovered in an old garden in this country.

The rose garden is under the supervision of Mr. David Glid, a member of 16 international rose societies. The fragrance of a rose can be preserved all year round, as was told, by collecting all rose petals, drying them on a sheet of newspaper and putting them in a decorative bowl. Sprinkled with French perfume and even fragrant peonies used for making potpourri, they produce a fragrance that will spread even in the winter.

Preserved Seeds

The station has large collections of preserved seeds of which even the oldest specimens are in good shape. Abroad, seeds are in good condition and even fragrant after as much as a century. The farm acts as a clearing house for a busy international traffic in seeds, including wild flowers and sub-tropical plants from Israel. It is here that our Plant Protection department gives its approval for seed export and import, and information is exchanged with all parts of the world where trees, grasses and cacti flourish.

The station also maintains an advising programme for

Israelis. Every Thursday public and private gardeners come here from all over the country with problems on their minds. Beginner and refresher courses for gardeners are given bi-annually at Ruppun College with the assistance of the Station's staff. Field demonstrations are held regularly in conjunction with the Israel Gardeners Association.

Another annual event to which the staffs at Havat Noy look forward is the Haifa Municipal Flower Show. Here Mrs. Benjamin is always to be found with her Wild Plants Exhibit, for which this year she received first prize for the best arrangement of flowers.

No cut flowers are grown at Havat Noy except the experimental roses, together with pink and carnations, as they did from Kew Gardens in London some time ago, when Scotland Yard was called in to solve the mystery. Mrs. Benjamin said with a smile that a local gardener who tried to misappropriate a rare plant is no longer allowed entry to the gardens.

Havat Noy contributes regularly to "Gan ve Nof" (Garden and Landscape) published by the Gardeners Association. This little-known monthly is an excellent guide for amateur gardeners and contains occasional instruction, questions and answers by experts. It tells how garden work may be improved and what tools should be used and when. There is an instructor's corner and a hired gardeners' section.

WORK BY VOLUNTEERS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

GOODWILL alone is not enough for effective volunteer social work, and the fact has been recognized by Jerusalem Wizo. Last year, 40 of the organization's members underwent an intensive three-month course with the Municipality's Social Welfare Department to prepare themselves for assisting underprivileged and immigrant families. They all work today among Jerusalem families under the supervision of professional Municipality social workers.

An unusual job has been taken on by another 10 Wizo women who have volunteered to help women who were blinded in adulthood to regain domestic skills. The volunteers are now taking a four-month training course, including the study of Braille, for this purpose.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project. Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

New Names in the News



Dark-eyed Dalia from Shovel Skin

TWO young sabras who are making their way in the field of entertainment are at present visiting their homes in the north of Israel.

Tony Rinstad, 17, left Israel two years ago with Anthon Dolin, the director of the Royal Festival Ballet. He has been at a ballet school in London ever since. Tony's mother is the well-known dancing teacher, Miriam Bat Arzi, so it would have been natural for Tony to be interested in dancing but he always declared that he was not and devoted his time to sports. However, he evinced a desire to watch the London company when they came to Haifa, and afterwards asked his mother to arrange an interview for him with Mr. Dolin. At the interview he astounded everybody, including his mother, by displaying a talent so rare and so well disciplined that his demonstration could have been preceded by years of training. With the assistance of Mrs. Rebecca Steff, Tony went to London where his teachers are uniformly enthusiastic about him and predict a great future for him in the theatre.

In the last few months Tony has found a new interest in drawing and costume design. His pictures, though unpolished, show a vigour and vitality that catches the eye.



Tony takes a leap at charity affairs.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

PEOPLE often ask me if it is not dull living in a small town especially when the season is drawing to a close and all the visitors are thinking of leaving, but the fact is that people who live in a resort have no energy for social life and recreation in the summer, and it takes them all the winter to recuperate and gather enough strength for the next summer.

HOWEVER, we are not without entertainment even on the quietest days and one of our greatest diversions is the telephone. Before we were put on the automatic exchange we thought that there would be as much argument with the operators about wrong numbers, because after all a machine cannot make a mistake. However, the wrong numbers are still obtainable, although a slightly different procedure is followed. You used to pick up the receiver and after a long or short wait (depending on a number of factors such as the absorption of the operators in their conversations, the arrival of their tea and other relevant matters) you would ask the exchange for the butcher or the chemist or the bakers. If you got the wrong number you called her again and said you wanted the grocer's not the grocer's and after some further altercation finally got to the right person.

NOW the situation is handled much more formally. You dial a number and get the engaged signal. Very often you get the engaged signal even before you finish dialling, but that is only the preliminary skirmish. You dial again. The second time you often get a number, though only occasionally the one you want. Trying to ring the Town Hall, I am put through variously to a garage, a private house in Haifa, and the main post-office in Acre. When the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Israel Export and Import Corporation of Tel Aviv, to study export possibilities in this field.

Manufacturers should be interested in exporting to the U.S. because of America's tremendous interest in price for window-dressing ideas (original models used for introducing a line that can be supplied here, Mr. Paul says. He deprecates the fact that some very good things have now been seen in Israel never reached the world market.

Trimming Trade

As a result of his visit, during which he has been working with the Israel Export and Import Corporation to study channels for export of the small as well as the large producer, Mr. Paul submitted his recommendations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry this week.

With Israel going into textile manufacturing a trimming trade is needed urgently. Trimmings and bindings are the backbone of a dress industry, stresses Mr. Paul. Buttons are among the biggest problems. At present buttons, belts, soutache, lace, embroidery and sequins are imported mainly from Switzerland and France. There are beautiful Eilat stones which could be utilized for buttons and accessories, as could Yeter. Add 2 cups flour and set aside for 10 minutes. Add salt, oil and sugar to the warm liquid. Add the rest of the flour alternately with liquid and stir in with eggs to make a soft dough. Turn onto a board and knead until elastic. Put into a floured bowl to rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Knead lightly and roll out. Sprinkle with raisins and nuts and cinnamon and roll up. Cut into bun-sizes and seal ends, then pat into rounds. Brush with oil and allow to rise again. Bake for 15 minutes at 425°F and then reduce heat to 375°F and bake until nicely browned (about 1/2 an hour). To reheat, brush tops with milk or water and put into oven until warm.

You can also have hot quick-breaded that double in make and have ready after synagogues.

Quick Muffins

4 cups sifted flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 2 tps. salt, 4 tps. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups water or milk, 2 tps. melted margarine.

Beat eggs a little, add milk or water, stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat lightly. Fold in the melted margarine. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full and bake for 20 minutes at 400°F or until lightly browned. You can add raisins or chopped dates to the sugar in the above recipe. These muffins are wonderful served hot with butter and jam or honey.

Apple Cakes

1 1/2 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, pinch of salt, 4 cups sugar, 1/2 cup margarine, 1 egg, beaten, milk to form a dough, 4 cups thin apple slices, dash of cinnamon, ground nut of 1/4 lemon.

Sift dry ingredients and cut in the margarine and form into crumbs. Add the beaten egg diluted with a little milk to the crumbs of dough. Chill for an hour in the refrigerator before cutting into two sections. Roll one part of the dough into a rectangle to fit the bottom of a well-greased cake pan, fitting the sides of the cake up a little at the edges. Spread the apples evenly, dot with lemon rind and sprinkle with cinnamon. Roll out the second ball and cover, fitting the edges together. Bake at 425°F for 20 minutes and then turn up heat to 350°F for 15 minutes. When evenly browned, remove from the oven. Cool and cut.

sponses which are not listed in the book that it is hard to tell what is going on. Sometimes on lifting the receiver there is a low hum which rapidly rises into a high-pitched scream. Sometimes buzzings in different keys infest the line, as though the exchange were built on top of a hornet's nest. Occasional squeakings and scrapings and wailing come through, none of which are referred to in the instructions.

PLACES that have more than one telephone tend to get very much above themselves, and one must be prepared to spend a fair amount of time getting a connection with anyone working in such an institution. Getting through to one of the girls at the hospital is like trying to speak to the chief of staff at the Pentagon. The clickings and hootings and transfers and waiting that go on generally lead to some one there breaking the connection and leaving you no alternative but to start again.

THERE is one alternative, on second thoughts. Nabat is only a small place and almost everyone has a bicycle.

Designer Takes a Look

By Diana Lerner

ISRAELI soft goods exports have not even scratched the surface, nor are Israeli manufacturers tapping the vast reserve of talented young designers who would improve their products, declares Mr. Michael Paul, an American designer of fashions, accessories, and giftware. Mr. Paul spent six months in Israel as a dollar-a-year man at the invitation of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Israel Export and Import Corporation of Tel Aviv, to study export possibilities in this field.

Manufacturers should be interested in exporting to the U.S. because of America's tremendous interest in price for window-dressing ideas (original models used for introducing a line that can be supplied here, Mr. Paul says. He deprecates the fact that some very good things have now been seen in Israel never reached the world market.

Trimming Trade

As a result of his visit, during which he has been working with the Israel Export and Import Corporation to study channels for export of the small as well as the large producer, Mr. Paul submitted his recommendations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry this week.

With Israel going into textile manufacturing a trimming trade is needed urgently. Trimmings and bindings are the backbone of a dress industry, stresses Mr. Paul. Buttons are among the biggest problems. At present buttons, belts, soutache, lace, embroidery and sequins are imported mainly from Switzerland and France. There are beautiful Eilat stones which could be utilized for buttons and accessories, as could Yeter. Add 2 cups flour and set aside for 10 minutes. Add salt, oil and sugar to the warm liquid. Add the rest of the flour alternately with liquid and stir in with eggs to make a soft dough. Turn onto a board and knead until elastic. Put into a floured bowl to rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Knead lightly and roll out. Sprinkle with raisins and nuts and cinnamon and roll up. Cut into bun-sizes and seal ends, then pat into rounds. Brush with oil and allow to rise again. Bake for 15 minutes at 425°F and then reduce heat to 375°F and bake until nicely browned (about 1/2 an hour). To reheat, brush tops with milk or water and put into oven until warm.

You can also have hot quick-breaded that double in make and have ready after synagogues.

Quick Muffins

4 cups sifted flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 2 tps. salt, 4 tps. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups water or milk, 2 tps. melted margarine.

Beat eggs a little, add milk or water, stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat lightly. Fold in the melted margarine. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full and bake for 20 minutes at 400°F or until lightly browned. You can add raisins or chopped dates to the sugar in the above recipe. These muffins are wonderful served hot with butter and jam or honey.

Apple Cakes

1 1/2 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, pinch of salt, 4 cups sugar, 1/2 cup margarine, 1 egg, beaten, milk to form a dough, 4 cups thin apple slices, dash of cinnamon, ground nut of 1/4 lemon.

Sift dry ingredients and cut in the margarine and form into crumbs. Add the beaten egg diluted with a little milk to the crumbs of dough. Chill for an hour in the refrigerator before cutting into two sections. Roll one part of the dough into a rectangle to fit the bottom of a well-greased cake pan, fitting the sides of the cake up a little at the edges. Spread the apples evenly, dot with lemon rind and sprinkle with cinnamon. Roll out the second ball and cover, fitting the edges together. Bake at 425°F for 20 minutes and then turn up heat to 350°F for 15 minutes. When evenly browned, remove from the oven. Cool and cut.

You can also have hot quick-breaded that double in make and have ready after synagogues.

Quick Muffins

4 cups sifted flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 2 tps. salt, 4 tps. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups water or milk, 2 tps. melted margarine.

Beat eggs a little, add milk or water, stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat lightly. Fold in the melted margarine. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full and bake for 20 minutes at 400°F or until lightly browned. You can add raisins or chopped dates to the sugar in the above recipe. These muffins are wonderful served hot with butter and jam or honey.

Apple Cakes

1 1/2 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, pinch of salt, 4 cups sugar, 1/2 cup margarine, 1 egg, beaten, milk to form a dough, 4 cups thin apple slices, dash of cinnamon, ground nut of 1/4 lemon.

Sift dry ingredients and cut in the margarine and form into crumbs. Add the beaten egg diluted with a little milk to the crumbs of dough. Chill for an hour in the refrigerator before cutting into two sections. Roll one part of the dough into a rectangle to fit the bottom of a well-greased cake pan, fitting the sides of the cake up a little at the edges. Spread the apples evenly, dot with lemon rind and sprinkle with cinnamon. Roll out the second ball and cover, fitting the edges together. Bake at 425°F for 20 minutes and then turn up heat to 350°F for 15 minutes. When evenly browned, remove from the oven. Cool and cut.

You can also have hot quick-breaded that double in make and have ready after synagogues.

Quick Muffins

4 cups sifted flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 2 tps. salt, 4 tps. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups water or milk, 2 tps. melted margarine.

Beat eggs a little, add milk or water, stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat lightly. Fold in the melted margarine. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full and bake for 20 minutes at 400°F or until lightly browned. You can add raisins or chopped dates to the sugar in the above recipe. These muffins are wonderful served hot with butter and jam or honey.

You can also have hot quick-breaded that double in make and have ready after synagogues.

Quick Muffins

4 cups sifted flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 2 tps. salt, 4 tps. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups water or milk, 2 tps. melted margarine.

Beat eggs a little, add milk or water, stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat lightly. Fold in the melted margarine. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full and bake for 20 minutes at 400°F or until lightly browned. You can add raisins or chopped dates to the sugar in the above recipe. These muffins are wonderful served hot with butter and jam or honey.

You can also have hot quick-breaded that double in make and have ready after synagogues.

Quick Muffins

4 cups sifted flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 2 tps. salt, 4 tps. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 cups water or milk, 2 tps. melted margarine.

Beat eggs a little, add milk or water, stir in the sifted dry ingredients and beat lightly. Fold in the melted margarine. Fill well-greased muffin pans half full and bake for 20 minutes at 400°F or until lightly browned. You can add raisins or chopped dates to the sugar in the above recipe. These muffins are wonderful served hot with butter and jam or honey.

You can also have hot quick-breaded that double in make and have ready after synagogues.



A tweed dress (on left) from Ronald Paterson's autumn collection. Note the contrasting satin cummerbund. Deep-waisted tweed frock on right, was shown at Cardin's autumn showing in Paris. Lovely tweeds are available in the shops here.

Needle Trade

Benzel or elsewhere, who find themselves jobless after graduation. If manufacturers would see what is in the country, instead of going abroad to pick up ideas, they would not only improve their local product but have something original to present abroad.

Show Room Needed

Despite its volume buying for mass consumption, America depends on a certain amount of exclusive items, explains Mr. Paul, who suggests a permanent showroom and sales organization in New York for soft goods from Israel. On his return in the spring, he hopes to implement some of the other recommendations he has outlined.

Born of Russian parents, both tailors, Michael Paul was practically bred in the needle trade. He studied designing in Philadelphia and New York and was associated first with Elizabeth Hawes, a pioneer in American fashions, and then for many years with Hattie Carnegie, considered one of the world's most important dress-makers. He spent the past two years in Italy, designing separates and Italian hand-crafts.



DRINK & ENJOY LIPTON'S TEA



Jercoli FIRST IN JERSEY FASHIONS SUITS • DRESSES • COATS

ORION

The Famous Swiss

Hand Knitting Machine

for Home and Professional Use

Double Metal Needle-Bed • Ribbing, etc. • Also

motorized

Quick Delivery to Owners of Restitution Funds

Demonstration and Instructions:

WEIL & HARBURGER

76 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, Tel. 83664.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Last week Wizo organized a club in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh outside Jerusalem, to provide sewing and cooking lessons.

The practical view remains uppermost in the organization's most recent project.

Folklore with a Laugh

ISRAEL must be the perfect laboratory for the folklorist. The many communities have all brought with them their legends, traditions and superstitions and the collection of this material, before it is lost or diluted, is of urgent historical importance. Sender's report of the Folklore Convention devoted itself to one aspect of the proceedings — the discussion of marriage customs — and the contents have aroused interest and fascination.

Two examples will illustrate these Jewish folk customs and folk humor. One was the method used by Persian Jews to determine which of two suitors their daughter should marry. If all other things are equal and they cannot make up their minds, the parents take three matches, suitably marked, and float them on a cup of wine. The bride's match is watched carefully and whichever of the other two matches it touches determines who will be her husband. Apparently they take matchmaking literally.

An uproarious quotation was given of the humor of the Jewish bride at wedding feasts. "Why," asked one of them, "is a bridegroom exempt from reciting the Shema on the wedding night? When Ruth visited Boaz in the field, she lay at his feet. Why? Because Boaz had already recited the Shema including the verse 'My Michael be at my right hand; Gabriel at my left; before me Uriel; behind me Raphael; and above my head the Divine Presence.' The result of this prayer was that Ruth was at his feet. And the bridegroom is excused from that prayer on his wedding night so that there will be room for his bride beside him."

THE 150th anniversary of Rabbi Levi Isaac of Berdichev evoked an appropriate and seasonal feature. This remarkable teacher was the embodiment of the title "Lover of Israel," and his legend is replete with wonderful stories of his devotion to his people and his teachings. Generally, his tales are difficult to appreciate unless the hearer has the requisite background, but the examples chosen for the broadcast were readily comprehensible — partly thanks to the clear and authoritative renderings by Yehoshua Bertonov and Shraga Friedman.

The programme gained a

weight with the magnificent Jan Peerce recordings which are among the most powerful performances of traditional Jewish music. It was a pity that the last record was unnecessarily faded out before the climax, as this "Prayer of Rabbi Levi Isaac" is moving.

Radio Review

ing both in content and in music, right from its arrest beginning.

"Good morning to thee, Lord of the Universe! I Levi Isaac, son of Sarah, of Berdichev. Have come to Thee in a lawsuit. On behalf of Thy people Israel."

This was a fitting feature not only for the anniversary performance of the Festival Season of the Jewish year.

LEBELY Adam's play, "The Butterfly," broadcast on Monday evening, was of a different kind. It opened noisily with great deal

EXCEPTION PROVES THE RULE

have refused to cover with dummy's king to begin with! This leaves West in the lead, and East is short of an endgame. The second ruff, He may well gain the lead with the ace of spades and shift to a low heart, retaining the tenace position; but with trumps splitting, it is not easy to be easy for declarer to park one of his heart losers on dummy's queen of clubs.

BRIDGE

One of the first rules taught to the beginner is to cover an honour with an honour, so as to promote any new-ranking high card for his side. This goes down when he holds most of the intermediate values himself. Blind subservience to this rule cost today's declarer an easy part-score. After an opening bid of one heart by East, South bought the contract at two diamonds and obtained the lead of the queen of hearts. Up went dummy's king without a moment's hesitation; East won with the ace, made his knave and gave his partner a ruff with the ace of spades, gaining the return lead with the ace of spades he continued with the last heart; West ruffed again, and the ace of clubs assured the set. South bemoaned his bad luck, but it did not occur to him that the part-score was the unfortunate application of the rule. He should simply

of shouting and over-rapid talking, but there emerged an emotional drama about a long-lost son who visits his family while fleeing from justice. He does not admit his identity, but some of the members of the family (his father and sister) recognize him without telling him before he has to move on.

The highlight of the play was a series of "interior dialogues" between father and son. Their complementary thoughts, constituted a rhythmic communication of which the last example was particularly moving. The cast and production, (directed by Shraga Friedman) were on a high level.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Luba Wolitsch (soprano) tonight at 8.30; Israeli Ensemble (concerto) 8.30; Shiloh recital by Leib Diamant (concerto) 9.30; Edna and Alexander Tamir with the Kol Thoral Orchestra playing Fiedler's concerto for two pianos (Tues. at 8.30); The Alexandro Quartet's Orchestra of Naples (Thurs. at 8.30).

AUDIO

By JERUSALEMITE

have refused to cover with dummy's king to begin with! This leaves West in the lead, and East is short of an endgame. The second ruff, He may well gain the lead with the ace of spades and shift to a low heart, retaining the tenace position; but with trumps splitting, it is not easy to be easy for declarer to park one of his heart losers on dummy's queen of clubs.

BRIDGE

One of the first rules taught to the beginner is to cover an honour with an honour, so as to promote any new-ranking high card for his side. This goes down when he holds most of the intermediate values himself. Blind subservience to this rule cost today's declarer an easy part-score. After an opening bid of one heart by East, South bought the contract at two diamonds and obtained the lead of the queen of hearts. Up went dummy's king without a moment's hesitation; East won with the ace, made his knave and gave his partner a ruff with the ace of spades, gaining the return lead with the ace of spades he continued with the last heart; West ruffed again, and the ace of clubs assured the set. South bemoaned his bad luck, but it did not occur to him that the part-score was the unfortunate application of the rule. He should simply



LOS PARAGUAYOS: (left to right) Renaldo Mesa, Luis Alberto del Parana, Rubita Medina and Santos Gonzalez.

Cba Cba and Folk Music

TEN million of their re-cords having been sold throughout the world, "Los Paraguayos" and their music are no strangers to Israeli listeners when they performed at the Obel Shem Hall in Tel Aviv this week. Several of the songs in their programme, such as "Maria Dolores, Curaco and Malagena, have been whistled by delivery boys here many a time.

Los Paraguayos render them in just such a way that it is easy to understand why many of them quickly become popular. Luis Alberto del Parana, leader of the troupe, presents his boys in a down-to-earth way, conveying the feeling that these men are bringing the music direct from the cattle ranches of the Pampas and Paraguay. But this attitude and the Venetian gondolier appearance of the troubadours should not mislead, for they give a highly polished, professional performance. The Indian harpist Santos Gonzalez, in particular, is a musician of the first rank, and many were the comments that it was a pity he was not heard in the International Harp contest. The guitarists Luis Alberto del Parana, Renaldo Mesa and Rubita Medina are a fine combination of entertainers. Their songs dwell on Latin American revolutions, nostalgia and love, and blend the fiery with the sweet. Particularly liked "Carnavalito," "Pimpollo" and "Solamente Una Vez."

Jazz Singer Off on Australian Tour

GINA JOY, the jazz singer whose husky tones are familiar to audiences of Noah's Ark, Gaiety Tzahal and the Accadia and Ramat Aviv Hotels, is leaving for Australia on a six-week concert tour. The Java-born jazz singer, who spent her early childhood in Shanghai and came to Israel ten years ago, appearing as the first vocalist of the Israel Air Force Band, will give a series of performances on Australian television and in Melbourne and Sydney hotels.

Chess

Problem No. 1278
L. Lashinski, Moscow
1st Prize, Chigorin Memorial



White mates in two (2s)

The Chigorin Memorial Chess tournament, organized by the USSR Chess Federation, attracted 1,144 entries, including 567 entries by 171 composers from 31 foreign countries. The two-movers were judged by E. Umanov and the three-movers by H. Petter (G. Germany) and D. Petrov (USSR) respectively. None of the Israel entries figured in the awards.

Chess

Problem No. 1278
L. Lashinski, Moscow
1st Prize, Chigorin Memorial

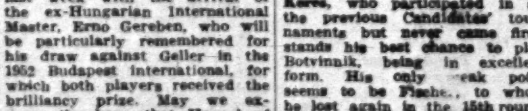


White mates in three (3s)

At this halfway mark in the tournament, it appears that Keres, who participated in all the tournaments, has the most wins, but he has also the most losses. He is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game.

Chess

Problem No. 1278
L. Lashinski, Moscow
1st Prize, Chigorin Memorial

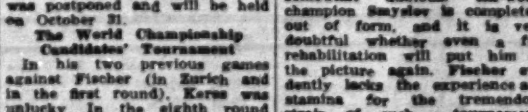


White mates in three (3s)

At this halfway mark in the tournament, it appears that Keres, who participated in all the tournaments, has the most wins, but he has also the most losses. He is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game.

Chess

Problem No. 1278
L. Lashinski, Moscow
1st Prize, Chigorin Memorial

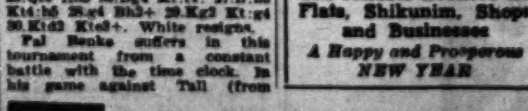


White mates in three (3s)

At this halfway mark in the tournament, it appears that Keres, who participated in all the tournaments, has the most wins, but he has also the most losses. He is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game.

Chess

Problem No. 1278
L. Lashinski, Moscow
1st Prize, Chigorin Memorial

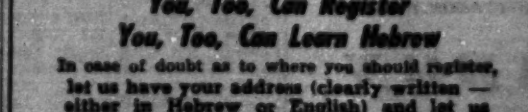


White mates in three (3s)

At this halfway mark in the tournament, it appears that Keres, who participated in all the tournaments, has the most wins, but he has also the most losses. He is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game.

Chess

Problem No. 1278
L. Lashinski, Moscow
1st Prize, Chigorin Memorial



White mates in three (3s)

At this halfway mark in the tournament, it appears that Keres, who participated in all the tournaments, has the most wins, but he has also the most losses. He is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game. Keres is the only one who has not yet lost a game.

Initiative Needed in Perfume Industry

By YAA'COV ARON

THE spectators stared curiously at 10 small bottles standing in pairs on five tables on the stage, at the Tel Aviv Exhibition grounds. The bottles, identical in shape and colour, were distinguishable only by their numbers. They contained five of the famous perfumes whose names make the heart of every scent-conscious woman flutter.

Each pair of bottles contained one type of perfume with a famous foreign product in one bottle and in the other a similar one produced by the Frutarom Company of Haifa, makers of aromatic essences since 1933.

Three questions were put to a dozen women from among the public who trusted their noses and ventured on stage:

"Can you name the five perfumes? Can you say which bottle in each pair is imported, which made here? Which of the two would you personally prefer?"

The results are revealing for the perfume industry. A young Ramat Gan kindergarten teacher won the first prize by naming correctly three out of five perfumes. The Chinese could find no difference between the lo-

cal and foreign perfumes or were wrong about their origin. Two-thirds preferred the perfume named, they later learned to the spectators' and their own surprise were made here.

Why this test in public? Frutarom does not make ready-to-sprinkle perfumes for the women of Israel or elsewhere. It only offers to the local perfume factories the essence.

Superior Quality

A survey made by a French expert at the request of Frutarom has established that Israel-made perfumes are in many cases superior to foreign products which flood the market. The greater part of the foreign perfumes is imported under licence by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Superfluous imports and outright smuggling account for the rest. Both for the overt and covert imports the traders pay at least 12% per dollar, the public corresponding more.

Frutarom's sampling contest was directed as much at the public. There is enough perfume knowledge in Israel to compete — successfully, as the tests have demonstrated — with such names as Chanel No. 5, Crepe de Chine, Nivea, Elen, Yarden, Farina and others.

But to raise local production standards to the international level three ingredients are needed: attractive bottles must be imported (it is uneconomical to manufacture them here because of the small quantity involved); more ambitious formulations by the factories; and more publicity.

Less Expensive

Needless to say, perfume made here will be less expensive. On the foreign product the customer pays dearly not only for good quality, but also for a carefully nursed reputation.

Between 25 and 70 ingredients, natural and synthetic, may go into the making of a good perfume, and they come from as many countries. France produces a few of her raw materials, Switzerland hardly any. Like counts is *sevoir faire*. Like making a good wine or

brandy, creating a fine perfume calls for taste and experience. Frutarom director I.M. Gersori is convinced that Israel has the qualities for success.

In 1958, France exported \$56m. worth of perfumes, mostly to the U.S. For Israel, the wide world of precious scents is open. The entry visa is initiative, know-how and publicity. Some flowers which yield their fragrance to the perfume grow well in Israel. Frutarom has contracted this year for the cultivation of 250 dunams of Rosa damascena and geraniums, will add jasmium and spearmint. One kilogram of geranium oil costs \$40 on the world market, peppermint \$14, and pure jasmium oil as much as \$1,000. The entire industry, from flower field to factory, deserves the attention of the economic planners.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Other weekdays: 8.30, 9.45 & 10.45. Starting Saturday, October 10, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4829 Air-conditioned 2nd Week

OPERNBALL A hilarious Viennese musical starring: Paula Ziemann, Adria Novak, Hans Moser German dialogue Hebrew and French subtitles No complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3929 A wildcat of a woman sworn to vengeance... JACK RUTHERFORD MALA POWERS BILL WILLIAMS

Rose of Cimarron Also Sunday morning at 10.30

ORION Tel. 2914 England's "Teddy Boys" Violent Playground

STANLEY BAKER ARNE NEYWOOD Also Sunday: 10.30 a.m.

OR-GIL Tel. 6-1466 5th and Last Week By Public Request

Evil That Is Eve Based on the James Hadley Chase best-seller French dialogue

CRIST CRIST ROSE

TEL OR 3rd Week LES TRICHEURS (The Cheats)

Director Marcel Carné won the top French film award in 1958 for this film. A Steiner Release. For adults only

Commencing Saturday, October 10, 1959

EDISON Tel. 4056 2nd Week

Passeport pour la honte

Edith Constantine Odile Verole - Diana Ross For adults only Also today at 3 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4055 2nd Week

SERENADE

Starring: Maria Lanza, Maria Montell, Jean Fontaine Also today at 3 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Sat. night at 6.45 & 9. Weekdays at 4, 6.45 & 9.

ORION Tel. 4020 (Hall ventilated) 2nd Week

Britain's No. 1 Comedian NORMAN WIDSON

Funnier than ever in ONE GOOD TURN

ATZMON Tel. 3003 4th, 6.30 & 9 2nd Week

THE NAKED AND THE DEAD

Based on the novel by Norman Mailer Technicolor No complimentary tickets

MIRON Tel. 3003 2nd Week

The great Italian comedy of the year

Mogli Pericolosa ("Dear Wife, Be a Bachelor")

Hyvia Kacoma, Dorian Gray No complimentary tickets

PEER Tel. 2232 3rd Week

JACOPOVSKY AND THE COLORED

with Danny Kaye, Curt Jurgens, Mike Tamm A Columbia Picture

ARMON Tel. 4848 2nd Week

LE FEMME ET LE PANTIN

Directed by Julien Duvivier. Dyalcolor. Technicolor. For adults only

ORLY Tel. 8188 2nd Week

The Rainmaker

KATHERINE HEPBURN HUNT LANCASTER Technicolor 3 parts, nightly: 6.45, 9

EN DOR Tel. 3421 2nd Week

RODAN

Wednesday and Thursday THE CARNIVAL STORY

Technicolor ANNE BAXTER STEVE COCHRAN 2 parts, nightly: 6.45, 9

MAY Tel. 2856 2nd Week

Grafin Maritza

Starring: Rudolf Schock, Christiane Körner, Hans Moser, Agathe

The Management of the

EDEN HOTEL

Jerusalem

Wishes Guests and Friends A Happy New Year

A. Lifshitz and Family

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat. Oct. 10 at 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema

DON MURRAY, the star of "Manhattan" returns in a great adventure story

THESE THOUSAND HILLS

With: RICHARD ROMAN, LEE REMICK

Premiere: Today - 8.30. Saturday - 7.30, 9.30

Weekdays - 4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY 2nd Week

PAUL ABRAHAM'S delightful operetta

Ball in Savoy

4 - 7.30 - 9.30

ARMON DAVID

The musical comedy of the year

What Lulu Wants

YAN HUNTER

Hebrew & French subtitles Technicolor 4, 7.15, 9.30

CHEN Tel. 20997

Air-conditioned 2nd Week

Marilyn Monroe

Some Like It Hot

Billy Wilder's Comedy Hit

For Adults Only 4 - 7.15 - 9.30

EDEN 2nd Week

ABRAHAM HALEM HAFER

SHADIA

Lahn El Wala

4 - 7 - 9

ESTHER

Elizabeth Taylor Paul Newman

Best love in an unforgettable emotional drama

CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF

Based on Tennessee Williams' stage success An M.G.M. Picture

GAT Tel. 27888 (Air-conditioned) 2nd Week

The first Argentine Picture to win international prizes

La Tierra

Del Fuego de Apaga

6 shows daily at 10, 12, 2, 4 - 7.30, 9.30 No complimentary tickets

GAN RENA 2nd Week

The Japanese screen-hit

SEASON OF THE SUN

THE SUN

MAXIM

Israel Premiere The Laughing hit of the Century. A hilarious British comedy

Carry On, Sergeant

WILLIAM HARTNELL KENNETH CONNOR Part 4, 7.30, 9.30

MIGDALOR 4th Week

Vittorio Gassman Renata Valsner

In the hilarious comedy

I SOLITI IGNOTI

("We are Thieves")

with Leo Genn

ZAMIR 3rd Week

Steel Bayonet

with Leo Genn

SECOND WEEK

Der Traumende Mund (Dreaming Lips)

new version with Maria Schell, O.W. Fischer

The passionate story of a woman who loved two men.

A Forum Film

ON THE AIR

512, 516.4 & 519 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.30 a.m. (Tomorrow: 8.30, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 p.m.) English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (8.47 Exercises, 9.47 Musical Clock (R), 7.17 Morning Melodies, 8.00 Close Down.)

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: "Carmen" Suite, "Ravel," "Bolero," "Tango," "Symphonic Poem: Chabrier: Marche Joyeuse," 12.00 Lunchtime Music: 12.15. Musical Concert in A for Clarinet and Orchestra, 1.42 played by Anthony Gagliardi with the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy. 1.15 Children's Corner, 1.45. World Music, 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programs for Yemena. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.30 Youth Corner, 5.30. News Broadcast, 6.30 Classical Request Programme: Beethoven: Ninth, Chopin: No. 1, opus 10 (Soloist: Nathan Milstein). Haydn: Symphony No. 100 in G ("Military"). 6.35 Shabbat Songs, 6.45 "Why Just That?" 7.30 Bible Reading, 7.30 Light Music, 7.30 Announcements on Kol Th